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## *Sharecroppers' Strike Turns Attention to South's Farms; Old System Held at Fault*

### *Dependency of Tenants on Landlord Called Root of Troubles*

### *Socialists Give Aid*

### *Failure of Bankhead Bill Adds to Seriousness of Situation*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JONESBORO, Ark., June 10—Happy-go-lucky, starveling sharecroppers of this corner of the South are closing a unique strike which has been the object of a Government investigation. They look like men embarking in canoes in an effort to cross the Atlantic. This strike of cotton laborers was not essentially directed against the current wage scale, but against the system of raising cotton, born of slavery and embracing the whole cotton growing South.

The strike coincides with the apparent failure of the first great national effort to help the millions of cotton tenants, white as well as black, who have virtually inherited the slave plantation of the century before the Civil War.

**Aims of Bill**

The Bankhead bill, aimed at transforming impoverished and impecunious renters into self-respecting and independent owners of tiny tracts of their own, seems now to be in Congress. The bill got through the Senate but halted in the House. Perhaps the country was not prepared as yet to spend hundreds of millions of dollars to renovate hundreds of thousands of tenants with otherwise petrified possibilities.

The bill and the strike advertise conditions, bad for half a century and recently still more distressing. Publicity has also been flashed in by intervention of the Socialist Party.

Keen to operate in any deteriorated area of society, the Socialists have lately discovered in the sharecroppers an opportunity like that of the unemployed. The millions of jobless offer a new field for the Socialist Party to work in, a radical organizer of the unemployed remarked at a conference devoted to the unemployed preceding the recent Socialist Convention. Likewise, the discontended sharecroppers have given the Socialists a chance in the South, where hitherto Socialist activity has been most barren.

**Sharecroppers Ignored**

The way in which the sharecroppers have been ignored is strange, as many observers see it. They are farmers, and yet the great farm organizations have practically shunned them.

Making a lower strata of society, submerged in a civilization dominated by the planters who employ them, the sharecroppers have been without voice of their own. In the last three years, however, attempts have been made to organize them.

**Farm Union Formed**

The Southern Tenant Farmers Union has turned up as a unique rural organization, partly under Socialist encouragement. Its president is a Socialist, and was greeted with cheers at the Socialist convention in Cleveland two weeks ago. The sharecroppers' union he disclaims as being a Socialist organization. It has, he says, 30,000 members. Among the nearly 2,000,000 Southern tenants, this makes but a fraction.

The Arkansas strike was sponsored by the union. Its executive secretary was active in Arkansas.

Methods such as a strike of improvident farm laborers and the propagation of Socialist doctrines among them do not appear to observers as likely to get down to the fundamentals troubling a cotton belt 1600 miles long.

**Situation in Arkansas**

Of all the cotton states, Arkansas appears one of the most likely for cotton disturbances. Eight years ago the last great Mississippi flood wiped out a large strip of cotton and gave tenants and planters over to disaster. A few years after that, the drought burned up another large zone, and sent thousands of Arkansans swarming to the Red Cross relief stations for clothing and food.

Planters as well as sharecroppers have experienced distress through the last decade.

**Dependent on Landlord**

Primarily the traditional system of cotton growing making the tenant dependent upon his landlord to an extent unknown in the North is charged by many economists with much of the sharecroppers' disadvantages. There are, of course, other important causes. Cotton, for one thing, is notably a cheap labor crop.

## Roosevelt Challenged On Cotton Conditions

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington, June 10

NORMAN THOMAS, Socialist candidate for President, has challenged President Roosevelt to investigate the condition of the sharecropper as he passes through Arkansas today.

Addressed to the President at Little Rock, where he is to speak today, Mr. Thomas's telegram said, in part:

"You are to speak at centenary celebration of State which has not yet abolished slavery in cotton fields. It is reported you will support your floor leader, Joseph T. Robinson, for re-election. He has in every way been a supporter of planting interests and refused help to victims of night riding and gross oppression.

"Because of critical developments of strike in cotton country word from you imperatively necessary. Belated investigation by Department of Justice concerning violation peonage law insufficient. All who care for liberty and justice to workers wait to learn what you will say and do."

## Roosevelt Jumps To Pleasant Task Of Courting South

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 10—Sheltered almost for the first time in four years from the spotlight of national attention, President Roosevelt today plunged eagerly into the agreeable task of courting the South in the way it likes to be courted.

With Mrs. Roosevelt by his side he waved at school children, greeted local officials, praised local institutions and exchanged courtesies from the back seat of an open touring car with a score of little crossroad groups throughout a long and busy day.

He was no longer the social reformer or the deft extemporizer of economic remedies of the White House. Instead he was the courtly admirer of southern institutions, southern ways and southern traditions. He was an old friend come to admire and renew old acquaintances, and, of course, as between friends interested in the same things.

**Seemed Remote**

Such banal questions as political issues need not be mentioned. They could be left to the Republicans in Cleveland who seemed extremely re-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

## Duce Centers Armed Forces In Own Hands

### Reconstruction of Cabinet Surprises Public—Wide Range of Views

### Is Tension Easing?

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ROME, June 10—Reconstruction of the Italian Cabinet, in which Premier Benito Mussolini resigned from three posts—but kept the defense ministries—has left most Italians guessing.

The most important and at the same time the least expected change was the Foreign Office, which, in view of the present international situation and immediate outlook, is undoubtedly the most vital ministerial department.

**Kept in Family**

However, although Signor Mussolini ceases to be Italy's Foreign Minister the post is kept in the family as the place is taken by his son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, Minister for Press and Propaganda.

Dr. Fulvio Suvich, who has assisted the Duce as Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs for the last three years, has "resigned," and Giuseppe Bastianini, Italian Ambassador to Warsaw, becomes the Under Secretary at the Palazzo Chigi.

Dino Aldieri, Count Ciano's Under Secretary, succeeds him as Minister of Press and Propaganda. Ferrucio Lantini is the new Minister of Corporations. Alessandro Lessona takes the post of Minister of Colonies.

**Surprise Appointment**

Although Count Ciano in the last two years has been the most prominent figure in the Fascist regime next to the Duce, he was generally believed to lack the experience required for the Foreign Ministry. He has had some diplomatic training, having been Consul General at Shanghai and Acting Minister to China for a short time, besides minor appointments in South America and the Vatican City State.

He is, however, a typical representative of the new Italian generation bred up with Fascist ideas and is skilled in several foreign languages. As Minister of Press and Propaganda he has played a leading part in Italian politics and been in daily touch with the Duce on problems of foreign policy.

**Conflicting Interpretations**

His appointment has received two contradictory interpretations. Some observers consider it is a welcome indication that tension in Europe has sufficiently relaxed to allow the leadership in Italy's foreign policy to be assumed by some one other than Premier Mussolini himself and as a symptom that sanctions are shortly to be lifted.

This view also holds that Italy is about to emerge from its political isolation and now requires a full-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

# Steiwer and Snell Demand Vital Changes In Fiscal and Economic Policies of the U. S.; Landon Forces Dominate Platform Making

All Photos Wide World

**Bertrand H. Snell**
Representative From New York, Permanent Chairman of Republican National Convention, Raps Gavel for Order

**Convention Hall**
General View of the Interior During Session

**Herbert Hoover**
Former President, Who Will Address Convention

### Speeches Set Pace for G. O. P. Program and Campaign Procedure

### Are Far in Excess Of Landon Mildness

### Curtailing of Debt, Control of Relief and Trade Protection Enlarged On

*By* Erwin D. Canham

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10—Over radio sets throbbing with convention news, with mechanistic completeness that quadrennially grows more formidable, the country has now heard two long speeches defining what the Republican Party has to offer. The addresses of Senator Frederick Steiwer of Oregon, the keynoter, and Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, permanent chairman, were to fulfill the traditional function of presaging the platform.

It will be interesting to see tomorrow whether their views agree on essential points with the predominantly Landon ideas expected to be found in the platform. At any rate, it is now possible to picture from these speeches a general view of Republican policy as represented by its leaders in the present Congress.

**No Weasel Words**

Both speeches were hard-hitting, unrestrained, untainted by the charge of "compromise" and "weasel wording" which has flown so often at the Landon camp. Senator Steiwer, gossip said, had to take out long passages in his speech because of the impending platform plank for a constitutional amendment for the minimum wage. The omission was not noticeable in a speech that lasted for an hour and a half.

What were the main constructive commitments of the speeches?

There are few positive and concrete suggestions, but many sharp condemnations of New Deal policy which leave their own conclusions. Thus on the following major issues:

**Monetary Policy**

Steiwer: "The Administration's monetary policies are fast putting the nation under foreign control—we are probably now a debtor nation."

Snell: "Every dollar of our currency advertises the shame of its debasement."

*The implication here is not only for a return to a gold standard, but a revaluation of the dollar.*

**Foreign Trade Policy**

Steiwer: "The downward revision of the tariff has seriously impaired our American system of protection. Our (farm) producers—entitled to complete possession of the American market—have seen that market delivered to aliens. The Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act establishes a dictatorship over domestic economy; it fails to accomplish expansions in our foreign trade."

Snell: "We have the bewildering jargon of reciprocal tariff treaties recklessly throwing open the great American market to the products of low-cost farms and factories in every foreign land. Instead of restored international trade and stable exchange, we see foreign trade gasping on the gallows, victim of a reciprocal economic lynching, and world exchange of goods fallen into utter chaos."

*The implication here is a recommendation not only for repeal of the Reciprocal Agreements Act but for prohibitive tariffs on agricultural and timber products.*

**Relief Policy**

Stiewer: "The Republican Party will not turn its back on those in distress, but it will make sure that public funds voted to feed hungry mouths will be used for that purpose and will not be employed for the enrichment of political strap-hangers."

Snell: "There must be an end of federal squandering"

*The implication in the Steiwer view is for a continuation of relief. In the Snell view, sharp diminution, if not discontinuance of relief.*

**Recovery**

Steiwer: "No informed person will credit any permanent improvement to new-deal policy. America should have led the world in recovery, instead of lagging in twentieth place."

Snell: "Already the New Deal has cost us the progress and prosperity of a generation."

*Implication—To deny that either any or sufficient recovery has taken place under the New Deal.*

**Farm Policy**

Steiwer: "Farm income in 1935, including the government checks, was $3,000,000,000 less than in the twenties.'

"The farm problem must and will be met without violation of the Constitution without regimentation, without burdensome taxation, and without any program of curtailment or ruthless destruction of food needed in a hungry world."

Snell: "You shall have a balance between the price of the goods you sell and the price of the goods you buy. But there will be no swarm

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

*Keynote speech of Senator Steiwer, in part: Page 7.*

*Address of permanent chairman, Representative Snell, in part: Page 4.*

## Cleveland Throng Masses at Station To Greet Hoover

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10—Herbert Hoover came back to Cleveland today—came back and received the acclaim of the crowd.

It was a different Mr. Hoover from the man who last appeared here, a man no longer beset by the cares of office and worries of a devastating business slump; a man with a new animation and patness of phrase. Mr. Hoover came back to wind up the series of telling addresses which he has directed at the New Deal, to efface many rankling slights which he has suffered in behalf of his party, and perhaps to wipe out the memory of another address which he gave in this same auditorium in Cleveland on a crisp autumn night just six years ago. At that time he sought vainly to minimize the then unfolding depression, and uttered comments so ironical in the light of what actually happened that they must have caused him many unhappy reflections since.

**His Day at Convention**

But today was Mr. Hoover's day at the convention.

This convention city has seen Senator Vandenberg's day last Sunday; Senator Borah's day on Monday; Colonel Knox's day yesterday. Today was Mr. Hoover's day. Most of the former members of the Hoover Cabinet are here already. Much of the bitterness of the sorry years of his Administration, when he fought against the course of the business cycle, has evaporated. His series of telling analytical attacks against the New Deal have revived for him much of the cooling affections of his party.

**Notables Waiting**

On the platform awaiting Mr. Hoover were Robert S. Lamont, former Secretary of Commerce, Patrick J. Hurley, his Secretary of War, Ernest Lee Jahncke, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Arthur M. Hyde, one-time Secretary of Agriculture, Lawrence G. Ritchie, his personal secretary, and Henry Fletcher and George Keim of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

## Landon Men Take Control of Every Major Committee

*By* Richard L. Strout

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10—Landon forces stepped in and took control of the Republican national convention here today.

They were in charge of every major committee, and gave such overwhelming evidence of strength that a first-ballot nomination of Governor Landon grew increasingly likely.

Coupled with this development was the belief that former President Hoover, who arrived here this morning to the accompaniment of a warm personal welcome, might steal the oratorical show from the two main convention speakers who have preceded him.

**Something New Expected**

These are Representative Bertrand H. Snell, permanent chairman, whose address was the principal event of this morning's session, and Senator Frederick Steiwer of Oregon, who delivered the "keynote" address.

Comment on the Steiwer and Snell addresses today was that they were generally conservative. Again

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

## The Convention: A Summary

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PUBLIC HALL, CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10—While a flood of relentless, uncompromising oratory taking up a stiff right-wing attitude was billowing through the convention hall, the real work of the convention progressed swiftly and decisively today as William Allen White, Governor Landon's policy adviser, took the draft platform to Senator William E. Borah in an attempt to reach a generally agreed compromise.

The platform was expected to be completed tonight, and presented to the convention either after the Hoover speech or early tomorrow.

Former President Hoover was given a warm and friendly greeting at Union Station on his arrival, and retired to the Cleveland Hotel for a day of conferences with his friends.

**Platform More Pliable**

That he had any share in platform drafting was not specifically indicated, although relations between Mr. Hoover and William Allen White, the platform negotiator, are most cordial.

According to all reports from those who have caught glimpses of it, this important document becomes hourly less relentless and uncompromising trending more and more to a mid-ground position.

The visit to Borah indicates that the platform committee has no intention of advocating return to a rigid gold standard, and that its position on state minimum wage legislation will only refer to a constitutional amendment by an "if" clause.

**Change in Farm Plank**

But the most striking reported change in platform building is in the farm plank, which is now headed toward acceptance of the soil conservation program of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, although with crop restrictions not proposed. The suggestion of tariff equalization is also in the discard, temporarily, at least. George N. Peek's proposals are thus set aside.

The tariff plank, second to no other in importance, is now described as a broad reference to importance of stimulating foreign trade, with reciprocal tariff making placed in nonpolitical hands, and no mention of restricting application of the unconditional most-favored-nation clause.

**New Landon Triumph**

The platform drafting further indicates the triumph of Landonism and comes ironically on the heels of the right-wing convention oratory.

The Landon managers, now positively sure of the nomination are driving for success on the first ballot Thursday night, no matter how long the session lasts. Governor Landon garnered 50 votes for the Presidential nomination on the first ballot at a caucus of the 75 delegates of powerful Pennsylvania state delegation.

There is a scheme to notify Governor Landon by radio, and to hook up a two-way connection by which the Kansas Governor would address the convention and exchange greetings with his notifiers.

## *'Peggy' Landon Sees Convention: All Don't See Her*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10 (AP)—All the convention didn't see Margaret "Peggy" Anne Landon, but she saw all the convention.

"I sat in the gallery and looked at it across, and then I walked around to where I could see it lengthwise," reported Peggy.

"In one adjective, what did you think of it?" she was asked.

"Grand!" said she, with a big, two-gloved gesture.

She was found, trying to take a complete back seat at the continuous Landon headquarters show, combining Landon movies and Landon music. Then the hand-shaking started.

Peggy looked pencil-slim in a form-fitting white sharkskin suit, worn with brown lace blouse, brown off-the-face-hat, brown bag, brown gloves unbuttoned at the wrist.

She shook hands with congressmen. She autographed for a youngster wearing a cowboy hat. She smiled at women who said: "We've met the daughter of the future President."

The orchestra leader came up and offered, "Now if you want 'Susanna' played in your hotel room at any time, all you have to do is ask for it!"

"Well, play for me now," said Peggy and the Landon musicians serenaded her, not with Susanna, but with the "Gray Bonnet" Landon parody while a ballroomful of onlookers applauded.

Between handshakes, Peggy managed to say she's "taking it easy here, with no set program, no definite plans, no engagements," shoping some, conventioning more.

## The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

Wednesday, June 10

### Austria—Schuschnigg Reaches Out

**Austria's** scholarly, unmilitant dictator, Chancellor Schuschnigg, with a surprising burst of energy may be about to influence the diplomatic map of Europe.

Austria, long a pawn under the promptings of Italy, Germany and internal pressures suddenly—acts as if it would make an extraordinarily strong bid to be the master of its own destiny.

**Not One But All**

Instead of seeking one support to the exclusion of all others, signs multiply that the Austrian Chancellor is seeking many. Last week he talked with Premier Mussolini, and apparently reaffirmed the Rome Protocol. Last night, with Italy's support presumably guaranteed, he addressed a Fatherland Front in Vienna and called for the restoration of normal relations with Germany.

**Framework Takes Shape**

Reports also gain circulation that Italian and German opposition to restoration of Archduke Otto of Hapsburg is lessening. Here is possibly the *cadre* for a triply enforced stability for Austria, if it can be filled in. Envisaged possibly is the Hapsburg restoration in order to stabilize Austria domestically and to serve as a symbol of Austrian impartiality toward Germany and Italy. Likewise encompassed in these ambitious designs is the friendship of Italy, and Germany to boot. Such a policy, could it be consummated, would represent a brilliant adventure in diplomatic pacification.

**Italo-German Front**

What is more, Austria could conceivably be playing the role of, at least, a temporary bridge between Italy and Germany. Since March 7, when Hitler's remilitarization coup so opportunely weakened the sanctions front, rumors of Italo-German understandings have persisted, to gain force these last weeks.

On June 9 the Associated Press reported that Italy had officially warned France that continuance of sanctions would mean an overt alliance with Germany. Italian newspapers for weeks have bluntly indicated an Italo-German alliance.

**Solemn Denials**

Yesterday, German officialdom declared alleged Italian threats of an Italo-German alliance were "news to them." Italy also made haste to assert that it would maintain impartial friendliness toward Germany and France.

Nevertheless, some of the most asute observers of Europe's complex transition politics believe the stage is set for a possible replica of the Triple Alliance. This alliance—Austria, Germany, Italy—might be held

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)

## Boston's News Today:

Three Counts Dropped in School Scandal Case
Bank Deposits Traced in Dolan Trial
Coastwise Longshoremen Win Union Rights
Treasurer Opposes Amoskeag Plan

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

## Monitor Index

Wednesday, June 10, 1936

The Weekly Magazine Section
Radio Comment ..... 6
Boston and New England News ... 9-10-11
Weather ..... 9
Boston Events ..... 9
Arts and Theater Reviews ..... 10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers ..... 10
Radio Timetable ..... 11
The Home Forum ..... 13
Courage
[With Italian Translation]
Financial Pages ..... 14 and 15
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods . 16
Sports Page ..... 17
Daily Features ..... 19
Editorials ..... 20

## Nanking Summons Kuomintang Board For Action on Crisis

NANKING, June 10 (AP)—The Chinese National Government tonight called an emergency session for July 10 of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, to discuss the South China crisis.

HONG KONG, June 10 (AP)—A secret mission believed connected with Southwest China's movement against "Japanese aggression" has brought a high official from Far North China to Canton, authoritative sources disclosed today.

Chen Chung-fu, chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the Hopei-Chahar Council, arrived at the seat of the South China Government yesterday. He attended a meeting of the Southwest Political Council.

SHANGHAI, June 10 (AP)—Fighting broke out today between two factions of Kwangtung Province (southwest) troops stationed in Southern Fukien Province, reports from South China said.

Reinforcements were rushed by the Canton Government to suppress the rebellious soldiers.

## Ely Ready to Join Republicans If New Deal Revival Is Sought

WESTFIELD, Mass., June 10 (AP)—Former Gov Joseph B. Ely, Democrat and New Deal critic, told the Associated Press today he would cast his lot with the Republican Party if the 1936 Democratic Platform intimates any attempt to revive certain New Deal policies.

He said he would "take a walk" if his party's platform hinted at attempts to revive such policies as the NRA and AAA, already declared unconstitutional.

"I must cast my lot with the Republican Party," he said, "if there is any intimation by nominees of the Democratic National Convention or in their platform that such policies as the NRA and triple A are to be revived."

**To Avoid Convention**

Mr. Ely said he would not attend the Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia, and hadn't thought much about being a possible Republican vice-presidential nominee, as suggested by coalition-minded Republicans.

He said he hadn't been in favor of Republican policies during the passt 30 years and did not like New Deal policies.

"Bureaucracy had its greatest growth under Republican leadership until the New Deal came along," Mr. Ely said, in explaining his objections to Republican policies of the past.

The former Governor offered advice to the Republicans in the manner of getting Democratic votes.

**Pledge of Economy**

"Crack down on any monopoly," he advised, "insert a pledge of government economy in your platform, which must breathe the spirit of liberalism.

"Propose legislation to afford protection from the power of money to the small business man and the average citizen."

Mr. Ely served two terms as Governor of Massachusetts—1931 to 1935. Democratic leaders urged him to seek a third term as Governor, but he pleaded his private interests needed him.

He returned to his law practice in western Massachusetts after his second term as Governor, but has maintained an active interest in politics. He has been one of the most outspoken of Democratic New Deal critics and is a close friend of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York.

## Report of A. F. of L. Jump to Roosevelt Is Denied by Green

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10 (AP)—Questioned by members of the Republican Resolutions Committee about reports that the American Federation of Labor had endorsed President Roosevelt, William Green, president of the federation, said that it had not declared itself for "any candidate or political party."

As Mr. Green concluded his request for labor planks in the Republican platform a member of the committee asked him about published reports that the federation had endorsed President Roosevelt for re-election.

Mr. Green replied that the federation was "committed to a straight nonpartisan political policy" and that this policy was reaffirmed at the last convention.

He said that while individual members of the labor organization had expressed their views, the federation had made no statement and no declaration in support of any candidate or political party.

# Convention Eagerly Awaits to Hear What Hoover Will Have to Say

## Steiwer and Snell Demand Change in American Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

of meddlers to boss you around and tell you how to run your business."

*Implication — A farm policy still providing payments to farmers, but with no restrictions upon them.*

Steiwer: "We meet as patriotic Americans, solemnly determined to proceed in the American way to launch a campaign to restore America to the American people."

Snell: "A new crusade to restore to the American people their Constitution and their liberties. The living ideals of America, sanctified by the blood of patriots and hallowed by the allegiance of generations, have been purposely warped and molded to the spirit and form of alien political philosophies. Can this be America, where citizens live and breathe only by the gracious consent of an ambitious ruler?"

**Speeches in Old Form**

These excerpts furnish abundant evidence of the tone of the two opening speeches, a tone far remote from Landon "reasonableness" or the sort of midroad appeal made by Charles P. Taft in his book, "You and I and Roosevelt."

Senator Steiwer and Mr. Snell were chosen by so-called "Old Guard" members of the Republican National Committee, against the urging of Landon representatives.

The stage is now set for former President Hoover, whose speeches of the last year, by common consent, have made the most logical and forthright attacks upon the New Deal. His crisp manner of speaking, his latter-day phrase-making are all expected to shine by contrast with the two opening addresses.

**Rocked in the Cradle of the Debt**

As a matter of fact, phrases were being coined in the press galleries as well as on the rostrum. When Senator Steiwer said, "New Deal extravagance is bending the backs of the people with an unfair burden and has condemned all the babies of the entire nation to be rocked in cradles decorated by debt," the galleries immediately handed around a note, suggesting that the convention should rise and sing "Rocked in the Cradle of the Debt."

Two new notes were struck in the speeches. Senator Steiwer launched the first, a major attack on the CCC camps, which had been widely praised by Republicans. Both speakers spoke of a menace to religious freedom.

The two speeches had little outward effect upon the presidential nomination situation. Senator Steiwer was considered to have qualified for the vice-presidential post if he cares to take it. His standing with the veterans, as the sponsor of bonus legislation, is enough to assure that apart from his impression before the convention.

There was nothing of a stop-Landon complexion about the speeches. They were by good party soldiers and Mr. Snell is outspoken in his friendliness to the Kansas candidacy. The boom rolls on.

### Quebec Gets French Consulate

MONTREAL, June 10 (AP)—The French Consulate-General announced today the organization of a permanent French Consulate in Quebec city to replace the consulate agency there.


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## Platform Builders Hew Out Planks

### Cleveland Hotel Lobbies Are Thick With Platforms and Proposals

### Indicate the Trend

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10—There are plenty of platforms drifting about the hotel lobbies of Cleveland, as the moment draws near when the actual platform will be released. Following is one of them, which doubtless may have many points of similarity to the final draft. In other respects, it may be even more forthright than the ultimate compromise. At one point in the drafting, it was the "official" text. It retains historic and civic interest.

1. Civil service reform. All below the rank of assistant secretary in the government service to be placed upon the Civil Service, including all ranks of postmasters and the postmaster general.

2. Repeal of all new deal laws which raise prices or restrict production.

3. Relief to be administered by local nonpolitical agencies, the Federal Government to grant financial aid but the states giving at least 25 per cent of the total costs.

4. Public works projects to be divorced entirely from relief. Such projects as are undertaken to be done simply because of their desirability and inability of private enterprise to perform them with no reference to the number of men employed.

5. Social security to be placed on a pay-as-you-go basis to persons over 65. Supplementary payments to be granted to provide against want.

6. State legislation for minimum wage guarantees with no distinction between men and women if necessary by means of a constitutional amendment.

7. Pledge the party to cut the New Deal expenditures by 50 per cent. (Possible because of big relief spending, etc.)

8. Balance the budget in 18 months by the reduction of expenses rather than by taxation.

9. Give the President power by constitutional amendment to veto separate items in appropriation bills.

10. Monetary:
(a) Repeal of laws permitting the President to inflat the currency by changing gold content of the dollar etc.
(b) Co-operation with other countries to stabilize currencies.
(c) Re-establishment of the convertibility of gold at a fixed rate in the settlement of international balances.
(d) Re-establishment of full convertibility of gold internally as soon as possible.
(e) Establishment when practicable of a definite gold content of the dollar subject to change by legislation only.

11. Condemnation of secret negotiations in drafting reciprocal trade agreements. Condemns generalization of unconditional most-favored nation clause but does not oppose the principle of reciprocal tariffs.

12. As benefit payment to farmers the difference between their domestic sale prices and the export sale price on amounts exportable. But payments only of farms of the "family" size. In addition the reputed Lowden plan by which funds collected as import duties on agricultural products would be used as export certificates to promote the sale of agricultural commodities abroad.

### Here Are the Men To Make Platform

*By the Associated Press*

Cleveland, June 10

LANDON supporters and old-line party leaders constitute the important Resolutions Sub-Committee which will have the task of drafting the platform for the Republican Party.

After the actual draft is made it will be submitted to the larger main committee and subsequently to the convention itself.

Herman M. Langworthy of Missouri is the chairman, both of the sub-committee and the main committee. Other members of the sub-committee follow:

Former Senator Hiram Bingham, Connecticut.
J. Reuben Clark Jr., Utah.
Edward S. Shattuck, California.
James R. Goodrich, Indiana.
Don L. Berry, Iowa.
William Allen White, Kansas.
Sam W. Reynolds, Nebraska.
Former Senator George H. Moses, New Hampshire.
Former Senator Walter E. Edge, New Jersey.
Representative John Taber, New York.
Former Senator David A. Reed, Pennsylvania.
Myers Y. Cooper, Ohio.
Orville Bullington, Texas.
Albert E. Petermann, Michigan.

### East Has Say in Proposing Party Policy but Landon Men Have Final Word

### Dominate Committee

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10—The platform subcommittee, which sat until 2 a. m. today without reaching agreement on essential planks, conferred again throughout the day. They expected to have a completed platform draft for the main committee by late afternoon but as the full committee postponed meeting until 9 p. m. hope of getting the platform before the convention before Thursday appeared slim.

Complete pliability is being shown by the Landon leaders on the committee, extending to a keen desire to meet Senator Borah's views on crucial points if it is at all possible. Reports circulate widely of conferences between Landon and Borah leaders, and exchanges of ideas are quite likely.

**Compromise Seems Likely**

A compromise platform, leaning toward liberalism where stiff resistance is not offered by the eastern leaders who are strongly represented on the subcommittee, seems likely.

Actually, the keynote of underlying negotiation here—quite different from the tone of the keynoter's and chairman's speeches—is compromise. The Landon leaders, who easily placed their nominees on the committee, say: "Give us the nomination—that's our major interest."

The hottest issue of four and eight years ago bobbed up for two minutes' consideration by the Resolutions Committee but even then the word "prohibition" was not mentioned last night.

Canon William Sheafe Chase urged a "morality" plank, reminding the committee that in 1928 it had swept the country but after a change in attitude, it had lost in 1932.

The platform itself is still hot and pliable on the anvil of discussion, rendering speculation futile at this late date. But the session devoted to speeches by the interested public—limited to seven minutes for those representing organizations, and two minutes for individuals—contributed a demand for isolationist nationalism by Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, Senator Borah's lieutenant, and revenge by several Republicans upon William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, for his recent indorsement of President Roosevelt.

**In Landon Hands**

The subcommittee was entirely in Landon hands, with the whole group headed by Herman M. Langworthy, Kansas City lawyer and close associate of Governor Landon's journalistic advisers in that city.

Mr. Langworthy, a stocky white-haired man with great ability as a banking lawyer and compromiser, is attending his first political convention as a delegate. That so inexperienced a man in the devious ways of a national assemblage should spring immediately to chairmanship of the most important committee, is another striking proof of the Landonite power. But Mr. Langworthy has two recommendations: he was at Kansas University with Governor Landon and took a law degree at Columbia University in the same class as President Roosevelt.

This is the group reaching the important platform decisions, which must later run the gantlet of the full committee and the floor of the convention. J. Reuben Clark Jr. of Utah, former Undersecretary of State, and an original Landonite, was made secretary. Mr. Clark, who put into effect as a leading elder of the Mormon Church a recent self-sufficient relief plan, would be in line for the Secretaryship of State in the event of a Landon victory in November.

**Green Provides Stir**

The committee's only real excitement—save for lively little speeches by nearly a score of proponents of schemes all the way from more road building to world peace—came when William Green put in a venturesome appearance. He submitted a labor program and opposed a constitutional amendment giving states the power to regulate hours and wages unless the power were limited to women and children. Minimum wages for men invariably became maximum wages, he said, adding that labor was not yet ready to submit its liberties to government.

Whereupon questions from the committee shot out at President Green. Did he know, asked a committee member, that the A. F. of L. favored President Roosevelt's re-election. No, the labor leader quickly replied, the federation was "committed to a straight nonpartisan policy."

That was as far as the committee got. But newspapermen who recalled Mr. Green's personal interpolation before a recent labor meeting in Washington, to the effect that he favored President Roosevelt's re-election, cornered him and asked in the very precincts of the Republican convention if those were still his views.

"Yes," he venturesomely admitted, and escaped.


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## Hoover Wins G. O. P. Acclaim On Return to Cleveland For Climax of New-Deal Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

National Committee and Mayor Burton of Cleveland.

The train pulled in, there was a little wait on the subterranean platform and then Mr. Hoover jumped down to a quick cheer and the flashing of photographs. He wore a dark business suit, a high stiff white collar, perhaps a quarter of an inch lower than when he became President, and a momentary first impression was that he looked plumper and happier than in former times.

His progress up the underground platform aisle was hindered by photographers. A sergeant-at-arms of the local Republican Clubs carried a flag and led the little band. As the group climbed the stairs to the main underground foyer a burst of applause arose from a large and friendly audience.

**Affectionate Welcome**

It was not the great ovation for a favored political leader, but the cheer for a well-regarded public figure, affectionately remembered. Mr. Hoover's smile grew. Lines formed across the station and he walked between crowds the entire distance, many breaking ranks after he passed to get ahead. He spoke a word into a microphone as he paused and in the public hall outside received a special gold insignia from the convention, bestowed by Mr. Fletcher. Here the motion-picture men took him over, repeatedly demanding "a big wave," which he gave good naturedly.

Walking through the lobby of the hotel, Mr. Hoover continued his triumphal progress. In the California delegation headquarters a spontaneous reception developed, the former President standing beside the Cleveland Mayor and shaking visitors' hands like an old-time White House reception. A 300-pound police officer acted as master of ceremonies, continually calling out, "I wantcher meet our Mayor, Honorable Mayor Burton; and Mr. Hoover."

Mr. Hoover's name seemed to be added as an afterthought. Mr. Hoover's stiff collar slowly wilted as men and women filed past in a continuous line. But he was happy.

**Just Around the Corner**

The difference between Mr. Hoover's speech tonight and the one he gave six years ago on Oct. 3, before the American Bankers Association, marks the amazing change that has come over the economic completion of things. In retrospect, nothing more ironical than the 1930 speech could be found. It has political importance today, for in large part it indicates why, although the Republican crowd applauds the ex-President, it has shown so little welcome to the idea of renominating him.

It was an invigorating fall evening when the Hoover Special pulled out on a spur track near the auditorium in 1930. The first blow of the depression had struck America and Mr. Hoover was bent on convincing the nation that recovery was at hand, that "prosperity was just around the corner." He charged that the growing attacks of Democrats were wholly political.

Mr. Hoover, like the rest of the nation, seems to have had no conception of the depth and destructive economic forces at work.

**Credit System Lauded**

Mr. Hoover brought warm applause from the bankers in 1930 when he told them that "you have carried the nation safely through a most difficult crisis," and added that they had proved the "soundness" of the credit system.

"We have had a severe shock," he admitted, "which has temporarily checked the march of prosperity."

He went on, however, to declare that business, in many respects, was "even stronger than two years ago."

Little guessing what lay ahead, he asserted that the 1922 slump was "far more severe" than the one just beginning. "The commercial banks were sufferers from a large volume of frozen credits in 1922 and enjoyed nothing to compare with the comfortable liquidity that prevails today."

**Political Foes Hit**

Mr. Hoover told bankers in 1930, "Other nations are in greater difficulty than we—we shall need again to assist and co-operate with them." He added, "There are a few folks in business and several folks in the political world who resent the notion that things will ever get better and who wish to enjoy our temporary misery. To recount to these persons that we are suffering far less than other countries, or that savings are piling up in the banks, or that our people are paying off installment purchases, that abundant capital is now pressing for new ventures and employment, only inspires the unkind retort that we should fix our gaze solely upon the unhappy features of the decline."

The great auditorium rang with the applause of the bankers to those declarations as it is expected to ring to Mr. Hoover's new and happier phrases tonight. But even the reporters who accompanied Mr. Hoover's special train felt something hollow in the declarations. They protested to George Akerson, secretary, who accompanied the President, that the address lacked "punch." The speech was couched in that heavy oratorical style which Mr. Hoover since has discarded. The great prestige with which he entered office was slipping. Mr. Akerson disappeared, and just before the address, came back with a mimeographed addition to the speech, attacking the idea that American living standards should be reduced to meet the economic emergency.

John W. Barton, vice-president of the National Bank of Minneapolis, had earlier told the convention that American standards were too high. Mr. Hoover did not mention Mr. Barton by name, but his attack was what made the headlines next morning. Newspapermen approved the insert, and the special train proceeded to Boston to the convention of the American Federation of Labor with a happy President on board, convinced that he had put a final twist in the tail of the business cycle.

### GOP Rules Delegates Must Have Homes In Areas They Represent

CLEVELAND, June 10 (AP)—By a one-vote margin, the rules committee decided last night that delegates to Republican national conventions should live in the districts they represent.

The national committee had recommended that delegates only be required to be residents of the states from which they are chosen.

Acting on its own initiative, the rules group raised the delegate strength of Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia from three each to six each, effective in 1940.

John W. Haussermann, Philippine national committeeman, said the islands were "satisfied with our two delegates."

The committee also voted to increase the number of vice-chairmen of the national committee from three to four.

Minor amendments suggested by the national committee and approved by the rules committee included one to give states more "home rule" in the selection of national committeemen.

This change would leave the selection of committeemen entirely to state delegations and would not permit a fight for these jobs on the floor of the full convention.

Another change would eliminate the former fixed order of business at the National Convention, leaving this to the national committee in order that speeches might be scheduled at the best hours for broadcasting.

### Railroads Oppose U. S. Pension Plan

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Ralph G. Budd, president of the Burlington Line, testified yesterday in the District of Columbia Supreme Court he believed the Government's railroad retirement plan would "tend to destroy loyalty among employees."

He appeared as a rebuttal witness for class one carriers and other railway enterprises, which are asking an injunction to block enforcement of the Retirement Act and its accompanying tax law.

"Under the federal pension system," he testified, "loyalty of employees would be weaned away from the railroads and given to a government agency."

Private retirement plans tend to discourage strikes, he said, because a prolonged shut-down would break the workers' continuous service record.

### Eleven Ministers Quit Presbyterian Church

PHILADELPHIA, June 10 (AP)—Eleven Presbyterian ministers and three laymen announced their resignation from the church June 8 in letters to the Presbyteries of Philadelphia and New Brunswick, N. J.

Their action follows the recent suspension of Dr. J. Gresham Machen, head of the Westminster Theological Seminary, and six associates by the general assembly for their refusal to disband the independent board for foreign missions. The militant fundamentalists have started a movement to form a new church at a convention of the Presbyterian Constitutional Covenant Union here June 11-14.

## Roraback Backs Landon—And Is Hilles Surprised!

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10— A turning point in the Landon drive immediately before the convention came when J. Henry Roraback, national committeeman from Connecticut, issued a statement endorsing the Kansas Governor. Mr. Roraback and Charles D. Hilles of New York are the two outstanding remaining old-school party leaders in the G. O. P. Their names are synonymous—rightly or wrongly—with those other mystic terms: Hanna, Penrose, Quay.

Mr. Roraback issued his statement to the reporters in Hartford, Conn., and boarded the train for New York, switching in Grand Central Station to the train for Cleveland. On that train, as expected, he met Mr. Hilles. They spent a long evening in a drawing room discussing the entire political situation. It is as if Nestor and Achilles were in conference. Every syllable from their lips, one must assume, was fraught with deepest party significance.

They reached Cleveland next morning. There, when he read the morning paper, did Mr. Hilles learn for the first time that Mr. Roraback had endorsed Governor Landon. At least, that's the story that a score of well-informed political experts allege is correct.

### Mexico Attracts Students

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F.—A record crowd is expected this year at the summer school of the National University of Mexico, with the recent announcement that over 5000 American students have registered for classes. Special accommodations are being arranged for student tourists in private houses and pensions.

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Bangor, Me.—Standard Shoe Store, 48 Main St.
Boston, Mass.—Crossett Shoe Store, 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Plotkin Bros., 364 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Ross Bros., Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Solby-Bayes Co., 51 West St.
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Brooklyn, N. Y.—Allgaier's, 1393 Broadway
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Palter & Fitzgerald, 297 Livingston St.
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Buffalo, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly, Main and Mohawk
Buffalo, N. Y.—F. J. Luedeman, 518 High St.
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Lynn, Mass.—Baker's Family Shoe Store, 101 Munroe St.
Manchester, N. H.—John O. Morganstern, 1149 Elm St.
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Newark, N. J.—Riemer's, 548 Springfield Ave.
Nutley, N. J.—Wm. Storch, 421 Springfield Ave.
New Bedford, Mass.—Nichols & Damon, 103 William St.
New Haven, Conn.—Lund's Inc. 845 Chapel St.
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New York City—Arch Frame Corp., 16 West 37th St.
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New York City—E. & J. Stadler, 3rd Ave., Cor. 66th
Norfolk, Va.—Wray Shoe Co., 411 Granby St.
North Adams, Mass.—James Martin, 20 Holden St.
Orange, N. J.—B. Grossman & Co., 235 Main St.
Passaic, N. J.—Steckler's, 706 Main Avenue
Paterson, N. J.—Malools, 84 Broadway
Perth Amboy, N. J.—Slobodien's, 143 Smith St.
Philadelphia, Pa.—The Freeman Co., 1020 Chestnut St. and 3628 Germantown Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. R. Nofsinger, Jenkins Arcade
Pittsfield, Mass.—Betters Shoe Store, 84 North St.
Portland, Me.—The Corrective Shoe Shop, Baxter Block
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—Friedman's Royal Shoe Shop, 368 Main
Providence, R. I.—Sterling Shoe Store, 220 Weybosset St.
Putnam, Conn.—Bugbee Corp.
Quincy, Mass.—Moorhead's Shoe Store, 1547 Hancock St.
Reading, Pa.—Pomeroy's, Inc.
Red Bank, N. J.—Albert S. Miller, 18 Broad St.
Richmond Hill, N. Y.—Paramount Shoe Shop, 111-21 Jamaica Ave.
Richmond, Va.—The Chandler Co., 325 N. 25th St.
Roanoke, Va.—Bush Flora Co.
Rochester, N. Y.—Leckingers, 43 Clinton Ave. N.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Philip Gould Est., 793 Albany St.
Scranton, Pa.—Lewis & Reilly, 112 Wyoming Ave.
Southbridge, Mass.—G. Gregoire & Son, 15 Hamilton St.
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Utica, N. Y.—Reynolds Boot Shop, 128 Columbia St.
Washington, D.C.—Boyce & Lewis, Inc., 439-7th St., N.W.
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Wilmington, Del.—M. Monahan, 4th and Madison
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NIGHT VIEW OF AVENUE OF PALACES WITH CALIFORNIA TOWER IN THE BACKGROUND

# West Is in the Saddle and Will Dominate the Coming Republican Campaign

## Women Push Demands For Anti-Spoils Plank

By Wyona Dashwood

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10 — With 12 women sitting on the four major commissions appointed to organize the business of the Republican National Convention here, leaders of national woman groups today had laid their 1936 objectives before the official platform carpenters of the conclave.

The premier slogans were "Abolish spoils—substitute merit," and "No more special rights for men," as urged by the National League of Woman Voters through their advocate, Mrs. Florence Fifer Bohrer, of Illinois, and the national Federation of Business and Professional Women Clubs through Miss Jane Todd, New York Assemblywoman.

**Nonpartisan Stand**

The league, which has won for itself an undisputed prestige for knowing the problems on which it takes action, has pledged its efforts for "as long as it takes" to achieve the merit system in government departments, and is proceeding on the basis of nonpartisan criticism to confound the political saw that "to the victors belong the spoils." Thus it has drafted its public personnel plank, now before the Republican deliberators, with the determination to have it written into the four-year code of both major parties this year.

The league suggestion calls for a party promise to abolish the spoils system, substitute the merit system and specific commitment on remedial legislation which would place first-, second- and third-class postmasters, deputy collectors of internal revenue and United States marshals under civil service. Also, it would repeal laws discriminatory of the employment of married women in government service with special reference to Section 213 of the National Economy Act, "because it violates the principle of the civil service system in its stipulation against married women workers."

**Paramount Issue**

Mrs. Bohrer, daughter of an Illinois Governor and for eight years a Senator in the Illinois Legislature, told the Resolutions Committee that the question of government personnel had become of paramount concern with more than 3,000,000 people on the public pay roll today at a yearly cost to the taxpayers of about $4,000,000,000 in wages and salaries.

"It has been suggested," she said, "that if employees were selected purely on the basis of merit, instead of political favoritism, a total of $1,000,000,000 a year would be saved.

"Since 1856 every national Republican platform has contained some statement in support of the merit system. Often these planks have been vague. Voters today are demanding specific commitments on important issues. The League of Women Voters believes the specific recommendations in its plank meet the immediate needs for a rejuvenated public service.

**An Appeal to Voters**

"The political party which will release its public officials from the burden of political patronage will merit the commendation and support of the great mass of voters."

The league brought its appeal on the basis of a year's survey of citizen opinion on the issue of qualified public personnel which had produced 250,000 signatures from men and women in every state and the District of Columbia to the petition to the political parties to end the spoils system.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs centered its fire on section 213 of the National Economy Act enacted in 1932 as an expediency to spread jobs but which the federal attorney-general subsequently ruled was in reality permanent.

Miss Todd described the section which provides for dismissal of either husband or wife when both are on the federal payroll as "a policy which fails to recognize that woman is an effective economic unit in American life." It imposed restrictions on employed women both literally and by implication, she declared, when "aptitude training and efficiency for the job were the only real measuring rods to use to determine the employability of individuals."

**Unfairness Charged**

"We favor the repeal of Section 213," she continued. "The effect of the law has been to penalize married women and to establish a dangerous governmental precedent which sets an example of unfairness to private business."

Wide World

**Mrs. Florence F. Bohrer**
Of Illinois, Who Addressed Women Delegates to the Republican Convention at a "Plank" Luncheon Given by the National League of Women Voters

**Equal Rights Demand**

In addition to active sentry duty at the door of the committee room by League of Women Voters advocates, the lobbyists of the National Women's Party were on hand in the persons of Mrs. Betty Gram Swing and Mrs. Abby Scott Baker of Washington and Mrs. Max Rotter of Milwaukee. The latter trio sought the ear of the members as they came and went on the issue of the equal rights or "Lucretia Mott" amendment, a blanket provision to guarantee women equal legal and civil rights with men.

The two organizations are at sharp divergence over the amendment, the League of Women Voters holding that its sweeping clauses would automatically wipe out scores of state laws protecting women and children that had taken years of effort to effect and favoring instead state laws that recognize the varying circumstances of individuals.

The women advocates pleaded their cause before a body of 51 men and one woman. The latter designation, for which the precedent was set four years ago with the naming of Martha Robert de Romeu, of Puerto Rico, this year fell to Miss Mildred Reeves, lawyer, of the District of Columbia.

**Important Assignment**

There was not a woman delegate here who did not covet the assignment to help draft the platform, but, while it emerged from one of the smallest delegations, the District of Columbia having only three delegates, it by no means falls to a nobody. Miss Reeves ranks as one who knows her way about in the political world, and into her lap also during the day fell a place on the rules body, where the day's coup for the ladies' bloc was the passage of a measure to raise the number of vice-chairman on the national committee from three to four on the basis of an understanding that these posts should fall equally to the women of the party.

**Women on Committees**

Five states are represented by women on the permanent organization committee, California naming Ruth Young; Kansas, Mrs. E. C. Little; Oklahoma, Mrs. Carl Klick; Utah, Mrs. Dana C. Blayney, and Alaska, Mrs. Florence Mafstad.

The Rules Committee has four women members with the Montana delegates represented by Mrs. Gladys E. Heinrich; New York by Miss Jane Todd; Alaska by Mrs. Florence Mafstad, and the District of Columbia again by Miss Reeves.

To the credentials committee the Delaware bloc sent Mrs. F. G. Tallman, and Minnesota, Mrs. Percil Stephenson.

## Donors to G. O. P. Sound Like List Of 'Who's Who'

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Some of the biggest names on the nation's industrial and social registers appeared in the Republican National Committee's quarterly financial statement filed with the House clerk yesterday, showing a pre-convention war chest of $220,856.

That was the cash balance on hand May 31 after deducting expenditures of $571,549 during March, April and May. In that period contributions of $435,152 were reported.

The name of Rockefeller appeared on contributions totaling $16,000. John D. Rockefeller of New York, gave $5000, as did John D. Rockefeller Jr., and John D. Rockefeller III. Laurence S. Rockefeller of New York gave $1000.

The Mellons of Pittsburgh contributed $25,000—A. W. Mellon, Paul Mellon, Richard K. Mellon, Mrs. Sarah Mellon Scaife and Mrs. Jennie K. Mellon each giving $5000.

Other contributors of $5000 included: William Woodward, New York; J. F. Lincoln, Cleveland, Ohio; Lorenz Iverson, West Homestead, Penna.; H. G. Dalton, Cleveland, Ohio; E. R. Crawford, McKeesport, Penna.; Joseph Wilshire, New York; George Whitney, New York; Mrs. Laura Corrigan, New York; Edward J. Bermingham, Chicago; James A. McDonough, New York; Harry Payne Bingham, New York; Henry B. du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. John T. Pratt, New York; Frederick M. Warburg, New York; John M. Schiff, New York; H. H. Timken, Canton, Ohio, and B. H. Kroger, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### Roosevelt Again Counting the South

(Continued from Page 1)

mote from here today as Mr. Roosevelt reidentified himself with the South. The immediate thing is that Arkansas is celebrating its hundredth anniversary of admission to statehood.

Tomorrow and the day after he will do the same thing in Texas where that great state is celebrating its centenary of independence from Mexico.

The details mattered little today. There were two historical pageants, an old-time camp meeting, a drive around the famous springs here, inspection of a new army and navy hospital, largest of its kind in the country, and chats with leading groups of citizens in four different towns. What did matter, vitally, to the people of this part of the country was that they saw before their own eyes the smiling face that they learned to associate with their particular interests four long years ago, before Republicans thought of trying to link strange un-American words with Roosevelt doctrines.

**Suffered Somewhat**

During that period the old friendly relationship has suffered somewhat. There have been estrangements and suspicions. There was the Huey Long revolt which has left seeds of hostility here in Arkansas to plague the re-election prospects of Senator Joseph T. Robinson, loyal leader of Roosevelt forces in the Senate. More recently there was the effort of Talmadge forces to raise the race issue against Mr. Roosevelt by circulating throughout the South photographs showing Mrs. Roosevelt escorted by two Negro R.O.T.C. cadets. Equally important has been the growing coolness of the old aristocracy, typified by the defection of Senators such as Carter Glass and Harry Byrd from New Deal ranks.

Political advisers around the President profess to believe that none of these factors seriously jeopardize Roosevelt chances in the South. But the fact remains that the southern states constitute the indispensable backbone of re-election chances. They long ago concluded it might be worth while to court the South again and seek to recapture the old illusion of Roosevelt identity with its interests.

**In Subtle Sense**

Thus while the Roosevelt entourage on the present trip continues to insist that it has no political significance, it is perfectly apparent that the word is susceptible of various interpretations. So far it has not been a political trip in the sense that any controversial political issues have been raised. But it is political in a much subtler sense of the word. The North, East and West may have its collective eyes glued on Cleveland. But down here along the banks of the Mississippi the Roosevelt visit is a very important event. He has come all the way from Washington to join in their local celebrations and share their traditions with them. And there is every indication that the attention is appreciated.

Due to insistent demand from local political leaders the train schedule was changed at the last moment to make possible a brief test of the Roosevelt smile in Knoxville, Tenn. No significant change in mannerism was apparent. There was the familiar smile, perhaps a little less accentuated, the jerky wave of the hand and the usual friendly remarks keyed to the local audience. About 1000 persons applauded in friendly but not excessive fashion. He was in home territory and quite at ease. But even among these southern adherents of the Democratic Party the old enthusiasm of three years ago was gone. There was no longer the tense, almost reverent, attitude on the part of the crowd. It was friendly but not moved emotionally—and this is the South.

### Dr. Jarquin Is Chosen President of Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 9 (AP)—Dr. Carlos Brenes Jarquin became president of Nicaragua today. He was chosen in a joint session of the Nicaraguan Congress to complete the unexpired term of the deposed president, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa.

Dr. Jarquin studied in California and at the University of El Salvador. He will serve until Dec. 31.

### Interviewing the Gentleman From Idaho

International

**Senator William E. Borah Meets the Press**
Surrounded by Reporters and Photographers, the Idaho Senator Expresses His Platform Views as He Arrives in Cleveland for the Republican Convention

## From the Elephant House

Dark horses seem no more marketable than white elephants at this convention. Even stalking horses are priced low. Bandwagons are all the go. Some of the Stop-Landonites prefer to call it a covered wagon. Very much "covered," they complain in their pleas for a little plain trumpeting from Topeka.

* * *

This show has all the circus accoutrements—bands and bandwagons, peanuts and pachyderms, canvasmen and clowns, pink lemonade and press agents—not to mention "trained seals." Special writers and "political experts" abound. One press association has 60 men here and one chain of papers fills half a page with the pictures of its 30 "experts covering the convention for you."

* * *

Elephants ought to make a circus. But for all the milling herds in hotel lobbies this isn't quite a circus; at least not in the Democratic sense. It lacks a donkey to kick over the applecart.

* * *

The power of the press is very evident in Cleveland. Senator Borah's staff chose a room for his Monday press conference but just when the Senator was ready to begin it was discovered that half a dozen reporters couldn't get in. Forthwith everything was moved to a larger room on the very doorsill of the headquarters of the New Jersey Landonites. Mr. Borah said he was not offering his planks to the resolutions committee but relied on the public and the press in his fight on monopoly.

* * *

Cleveland knows well the power of the press. Not only have the newspapermen 700 seats in this convention hall; Cleveland even permitted a newspaper to edit its name. That happened a century ago. The story is that the town founded by Moses Cleaveland carried his name until 1830. Then the Cleveland Advertiser was started. The name spread across the top of the page, was too long by one letter when set in big type. The editor-compositor was resourceful. He simply dropped the first "a" from Cleaveland, and the city accepted the amendment.

* * *

"Carrying water to the elephants" takes on a new meaning. Always it has been an honored occupation of American youth. But we suspect it has been fading before the push of modern industrialism. In our home town the circus always inconsiderately employed a hose; buckets and boys weren't needed. Not that we were deprived; we had a more profitable, less laborious business and could buy a ticket or get a pass from the paper. Anyway the historic occupation is having a revival; page boys are doing a good business carrying water to Republican delegates in this convention.

* * *

You remember the story of the raw recruit who said: "They're all out of step except me." Just now it would appear that Senator Borah is all out of step with the pachyderm parade. But there is some reason to believe that he is the only one in step with the deep undertone of anti-monopoly feeling in the country today.

D. M. R.

### Hoover Renews Attack on Paroles

CHESTER, Penna., June 10 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, renewed his attack on the abuse of the parole and pardon systems yesterday in an address at Pennsylvania Military College.

Mr. Hoover received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the college at its 115th commencement. A gold saber was presented to him. Others who received honorary degrees were: Maj. Gen. Leon Kromer, chief of cavalry, United States Army, Doctor of Military Science; Dr. Norman E. McClure, head of the English department, Ursinus College, Doctor of Literature.

"I have not criticized such (parole and pardon) systems," Mr. Hoover declared. "But I have criticized the abuses of the system which permits the turning loose of hordes of habitual criminals on law-abiding society.

"All the Department of Justice men who have been killed in the last four or five years have been killed by criminals who have been jailed four or five times for serious offenses. The organization which attacked me for my criticism should be disbanded if it is trying to curtail free speech."

### Large Silver Shipment Leaves China for U. S.

SHANGHAI, June 10 (AP)—The liner President McKinley sailed for Seattle today carrying $24,000,000 (Mex.) in silver. The new shipment brings the total amount of silver sent to the United States since the signing of the Sino-American silver agreement to $69,000,000 (Mex.).

### Women Add Touch Of Color to Scenes, In Convention Hall

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10 (AP)—Women who were active participants in the early deliberations of the Republican National Convention drew considerable interest, not only among newspaper photographers, but also among visitors at the convention.

There was Alice Roosevelt Longworth, on the floor, in a simple blue dress with white and red flowers, fresh from casting a vote in the Ohio caucus, where the Hoover Postmaster-General, Walter F. Brown, was unseated as national committeeman. Her old friend, Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms, of New Mexico, in black and white was close by.

Some of the others there were: Mrs. Ogden Mills, wife of the Hoover Secretary of the Treasury, smartly gowned in black.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, attending her first convention in black-and-white print.

Youthful, pig-tailed Susanna Witt of New Canaan, Conn., who somehow got herself a seat with the Iowa delegation by just strolling in there.

Mrs. Henry Tudor, president of the Massachusetts Women's Republican Club, and her daughter, Mrs. Robert Stinson of Baltimore, up in the spectators' section, crocheting and knitting, respectively, out of the same bag, said:

"They told us if we brought our opera glasses and our knitting we'd be all set for the duration."

### Bicentennial Fund Voted

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va., June 10—The Senate has adopted amendments to the deficiency bill providing $10,000 for the Patrick Henry bicentennial in Hanover County.

### Landon Rejects Bid to Cleveland; Stays in Topeka

TOPEKA, Kan., June 10 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon said definitely today he would not go to Cleveland, "regardless of developments" at the Republican National Convention.

Governor Landon announced his decision at a press conference after he had declined an offer by Col. Clarence D. Chamberlin, transatlantic flier, to convey the Governor to the convention city.

Saying, "I am not going to Cleveland," the Governor indicated he would not change his mind regardless of any developments at the convention.

Mr. Chamberlin offered the Governor use of his new high speed stratosphere plane for the Cleveland trip.

Governor Landon had a busy morning receiving visitors, many of them not active in politics but anxious to see the man mentioned for the Presidency.


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# Snell Sees a New Crusade to Restore America to the People

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10 (AP)—Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, as permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention, said, in part:

This convention will nominate a man to lead a new crusade—a crusade to restore to the American people their Constitution and and their liberties.

This is not a merely partisan convention. The people are weary of too much partisanship. They call for those who believe alike to stand together.

Let us here resolve to sink all differences, reconcile all opinions, moderate all ambitions and unite all energies in the supreme task of restoring the Government to the people. This year the Republican Party is not contending against the Democratic Party as such. It offers to lead America against the unconstitutional dictatorship—yes, the arrogant individualism of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

**Masses Look to Us**

Deceived and bewildered, the masses look to us for an honest answer to their question: "Can we be sure that we shall be safer, happier—we and our children—by returning the Republican Party to power?"

If we give them the bread of sincerity and truth, they will reward us with their trust. If we give the dead stone of meaningless political phrases and empty promises, they will abandon us to defeat. They call on us to turn our backs on the past and to lead them to a better future. Republicans, we will win in November, if we prove to them that we deserve to win.

For nearly four years America has floundered in the grotesque failures of the New Deal.

**American Ideals Shattered**

The living ideals of America, sanctified by the blood of patriots and hallowed by the allegiance of generations, has been purposely warped and molded to the spirit and form of alien political philosophies — philosophies fundamentally in conflict with the aspirations of this nation and destructive of the very principles of freedom under law.

In these four years every home has felt the heavy burden of the New Deal's planned extravagance.

Every cent of additional taxes serves but to increase the reckless power of the New Deal spoilers and wasters.

Every dollar added to our national debt is a new burden upon the back of youth.

Already the New Deal has cost us the progress and prosperity of a generation.

**Let Us Begin March to Safety**

Let us here begin our march to sanity and to safety.

When the victory is won we shall give America a government high above the plane of party politics.

We shall need in executive positions the services of constitutional Democrats and Republicans alike.

We shall need especially the energy and the idealism of youth.

Youth — the clear-eyed eager young men and women of America—is there any thoughtful person within the sound of my voice whose heart does not go out to them?

To what can they look forward?

The reply comes from the gloomy sepulchre of New Dealism—from the head of its national youth administration, Mr. Aubrey Williams: I quote—

**The Outlook for Youth**

"We know that a vast overwhelming majority of the children born in the last 25 years will never rise above a hand-to-mouth existence; that all their steps, from the cradle to the grave, will be dogged by poverty, sickness and insecurity — professorial and intellectual honesty demand that you tell your pupils that 70 per cent of our people must live below the standard of decency—that millions now unemployed will never find jobs again."

Thus, by the New Deal's own admission, its entrenchment in office means the end of youth's opportunity in America.

With all the power of a burning conviction, we disavow that shameful counsel of defeat.

To youth in the cities and towns we say: "You shall have jobs instead of the dole. For we shall not harass industry. We shall encourage industry to plan and expand in order that it may create more jobs, and prodcce more wealth so that there may be more to be distributed."

To youth on the farms we say: "You shall have a balance between the price of the goods you sell and the price of the goods you buy. But there will be no swarm of meddlers to boss you around and tell you how to run your business."

**Message to All Youth**

To all youth we say: "You shall not have laid upon your shoulders a crushing burden of taxation. You shall not see your savings and your life insurance policies made worthless by mounting government deficits and the destruction of government credit, as happened in post-war Germany. You shall not have the heavy hand of dictatorship laid upon your schools, your churches and your homes. Religious and racial minorities shall be safe in the shelter of an unweakened Constitution."

To the women of America, we speak with a special earnestness. You, even better than men, feel the remorseless pinch of rising living costs. To you, we pledge ourselves against a continuation of the fantastic new-deal theory that the more you are forced to pay the more you will be able to buy.

But our ultimate appeal to women is upon far higher ground. Woman, as the protector of the home and the defender of childhood, is forever the nation's first champion of sound and honest government. We enlist the cooperation of American womanhood in instilling in our children the very foundation and cornerstone upon which rests the security of civilization—the sacredness of a promise.

How shall you teach your children—at home, at school, in the church—that a promise is an inviolable thing, when the Government of the United States and its Chief Executive treat their solemn pledges as mere scraps of paper?

Standing on the steps of the Capitol, on March 4, 1933, Franklin Delano Roosevelt laid his hand on the Holy Scriptures and, within the hearing of all America, repeated after the Chief Justice:

**His Solemn Oath of Office**

"I, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, do slomenly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, so help me God."

Two years went by. On July 5, 1935, writing to Samuel B. Hill, of the House Ways and Means Committee, to force the passage of a New Deal bill, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt said:

"I hope your committee will not permit doubt as to constitutionality, however reasonable, to block the suggested legislation."

The Republican Party, like every other party, is made up of fallible human beings. It has made mistakes; it is not without blame. But thank God no Republican president has ever so violated his constitutional oath by calling upon the members of his party in Congress to violate theirs! This is not a partisan issue; it is a moral issue. We do not denounce it as Republicans, but as Americans we bow our heads in shame and sorrow.

**They Convict Themselves**

I wish this speech of mine to be free of traditional political denunciation. But it is the duty of the party in opposition to report to the people on how the party in power has conducted their government. I shall make no charges, manufacture no maledictions. Out of their own mouths comes their condemnation.

Here are the promises—from the Democratic platform:

"We advocate an immediate and drastic reduction in government expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices consolidating departments and bureaus, and eliminating extravagance to accomplish a saving of not less than 25 per cent in the cost of Federal Government. . . ."

"We favor maintenance of the national credit by federal estimates within revenues. . . ."

**The Record Piles Up**

And these are not all. Here are some more Democratic promises of 1932:

"We advocate a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards."

"We advocate a competitive tariff for revenue, with a fact-finding tariff commission free from executive interference."

"We advocate strengthening and impartial enforcement of anti-trust laws. . . ."

". . . an international economic conference designed to restore international trade and facilitate exchange."

In that same platform, the Democratic Party demanded:

". . . the removal of government from all fields of private enterprise . . ."

"We condemn . . . the unsound policy of restricting agricultural products to the demands of domestic markets."

"We condemn the improper and excessive use of money in political activities."

Finally, that entire platform was sealed with this solemn pledge:

"We believe that a party platform is a covenant with the people to be faithfully kept by the party when entrusted with power . . ."

**How Has Platform Fared?**

You will recall that Candidate Roosevelt flew to Chicago to accept that platform 100 per cent.

But, in fulfillment of all these solemn pledges we find today federal spending at almost double the 1932 rate.

In fulfillment of the pledge of sound currency, it has been made today a criminal offense for any citizen of the United States to be in possession of monetary gold. Under the New Deal, every session of Congress had had before it—and has approved in one or both Houses in one form or another—a Democratic printing-press money bill. And never, for so long as one single week since March, 1933, have the American people been out of the shadow of a cataclysmic inflation.

Instead of a competitive tariff, we have the bewildering jargon of a series of reciprocal tariff treaties recklessly throwing open the great American market to the products of low-cost farms and factories in every foreign land.

**State of Foreign Trade**

Instead of restored international trade and stable exchange, we see foreign trade gasping on the gallows—victim of a reciprocal economic lynching—and world exchange of goods fallen into utter chaos.

**Birth of Blue Eagle**

In fulfillment of its pledge to strengthen and enforce the anti-trust laws, the New Deal, three months after inauguration, gave the world the bob-tailed Blue Eagle, with the outright suspension of all the antitrust statutes!

In fulfillment of their pledge to limit government competition in all fields of private enterprise, the New Deal pump-primers have flooded treasury funds by the hundreds of millions into a whole alphabet of new enterprises directly in competition with private endeavor.

Their pledge against restricting agricultural production to the demands of the domestic market, the New Dealers honored with the fantastic and unconstitutional AAA—conceived as a policy of shameful destruction and dedicated to the proposition that the way to achieve the more abundant life is to plow under the land of plenty!

**Huge Political Machine**

In fulfillment of its pledge against the excessive use of money in political activities, the New Deal has set up in Washington the most gigantic treasury-financed political machine in the history of our republic.

With reckless abandon and cruel cynicism it has diverted relief funds to the advancement of its partisan cause—all for the perpetuation of the Roosevelt Administration.

Yes, broken promises have all but disrupted the orderly processes of constitutional government, setting up in their stead a vast and burdensome bureaucracy, ruling by capricious and hysterical executive orders!

Free competition has been throttled and honest enterprise intimidated; thrift, frugality and industry have been mocked by reckless government squandering of the taxpayers' hard-earned dollars. All the great primary driving forces of American life, all our deepest national impulses for prosperity and progress, have been sacrificed for the sentimental glamour of the bureaucratic boondoggle.

**More Presidential Words**

Turn from the platform to the candidate. Here are the words of Candidate Roosevelt spoken at Pittsburgh, Penna., Oct. 19, 1932:

"Taxes are paid in the sweat of every man who labors, because they are a burden on production and can be paid only by production."

And again, in the same speech: "Our workers may never see a tax bill, but they pay in deductions from wages, in increased cost of what they buy, or (as now) in broad cessation of employment."

Nor is that all. Candidate Roosevelt felt very keenly that federal taxes under the Republican Administration were too high. Excessive taxes, he explained (and I quote his own words), "are reflected in idle factories, tax-sold farms, and, hence, in herds of hungry tramping the streets and seeking jobs in vain."

**Just for Contrast**

These solemn Democratic warnings were broadcast to tens of millions at a time when the expenditures of the Federal Government were running approximately $4,000,000,000 a year—and all under one budget!

Since the New Deal economizers took over the Treasury, federal expenditures have averaged a little more than $7,500,000,000 a year—under two budgets!

Listen again to Candidate Roosevelt at Pittsburgh on the subjects of deficits. He explained it all in language very simple and very, very clear—language that a child might understand. Again I quote a Pittsburgh promise:

"Now the credit of the family depends chiefly on whether that family is living within its income. And this is so of the Nation. If the Nation is living within its income, its credit is good."

**On Road to Bankruptcy**

"If, in some crisis, it lives beyond its income for a year or two it can usually borrow temporarily on reasonable terms.

"But, if, like a spendthrift, it throws discretion to the winds, is willing to make no sacrifice at all in the spending, extends its taxing to the limit of the people's power to pay and continues to pile up deficits, it is on the road to bankruptcy."

On the road to bankruptcy were we?

When that statement was made in the 1932 campaign, the federal debt was $11,000,000,000 less than it is today; and it was $15,000,000,000 less than the national debt will be next January, when the New Dealers complete the Roosevelt economy program.

**Words at Sioux City**

Turn to Sioux City, Iowa, where Candidate Roosevelt made another stirring economy speech on Sept. 29, 1932. Said he:

"I shall use this position of high responsibility to discuss up and down the country, in all seasons, at all times, the duty of reducing taxes . . . this I pledge you; and nothing I have said in this campaign transcends in importance this covenant with the taxpayers of this country."

A "covenant," mind you!—a covenant with the workers of this country. And how has the covenant been fulfilled? Month in and month out for more than three years, these happy budget-balancers have spent $2 from the Treasury for every $1 of federal income.

They tell us now: "We planned it that way!"

They may have planned it all, but three years of reckless squandering and political boondoggling have not provided jobs for the 11,000,000 unemployed.

**An Economic Morass**

They may have planned it all, but after three years of "planned economy" there are more than 20,000,000 citizens on relief!

Such is the economic morass from which the Republican Party is now called to rescue America.

They have demonstrated again and again that solid recovery cannot begin until federal finances are put in order.

There must be an end of federal squandering.

There must be a return to sanity in federal fiscal management.

That is the great decision the American electorate will make next November.

What a fantastic scheme of life we have been living!

What a pattern has been set for the American people!

What a tangle of confused purposes and befogged vision!

This administration has given us the sorry spectacle of a struggling manufacturer thrown into jail in York, Pennsylvania, for the violation of an executive order—of a farmer penalized for having sold his hogs without the proper certificate from Washington—of the persecuted pants-presser in New Jersey arraigned and convicted for the humble pursuit of his trade.

No other administration has worked so ingeniously and deliberately to inflame the destructive spirit of class conflict among us.

It has made freedom of speech a hollow mockery by its shameful treatment of General Hagood, an army general, who dared to speak his mind on the question of New Deal "stage money."

It has violated the constitutional right of every citizen to be secure in his personal effects and his papers, and has substituted a strong-arm régime of snooping, persecution and crack-down.

**The Greatest Danger**

But overshadowing all these grave assaults upon the liberties of the people is the President's personal affection for a government-dictated collectivist order.

He runs the true course of the dictator. Having seduced the legislative branch by billions in pork barrel patronage, he now casts a calculating eye upon the judiciary, and by advice to Congress by sneer and jibe seeks to usurp the last bulwark of the citizen against unbridled autocracy!

And when the damage has been done — when business is bludgeoned and bleeding, when all trade is burdened by excessive taxation and incompetent bureaucratic regulation—the greatest prestidigitator of the age steps forward with a new magic—a "breathing spell."

Can this be America, where citizens live and breathe only by the gracious consent of an ambitious ruler?

Against this demoralizing reign of irresponsible incompetence I hear today America's earnest prayer for deliverance.

**Voice of People Calls**

The voice of all our people calls us not merely to oppose another political party as in the past, but rather to resist the encroachments of an alien system of capricious personal government. Shall we measure up to this patriotic duty before us?

I believe we shall. We shall resolve again "that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom."

We rely upon the great heart and common sense of the American people to swing the nation back on the true course of its great destiny—the course that experience has shown, leads to higher and higher standards of living for all — a course which, until this fecent national lunacy was imposed upon us, has been for more than a century, the envy and the hope of all the peoples of the world.

This precious light of American freedom must not fail!

This convention beckons America forward! — forward : the paths of orderly progress under law!

**Will Not Prove Unworthy**

Republicanism remains today what its great heritage has made it through the years—a political force which personifies the deeply-rooted American instinct for law and order, for true social security and the square deal, for a practical and workable system of government which drives inexorably to the great living ideal of all government—the maximum of social co-operation consistent with the faithful preservation of the just liberties of all the people.

Here alone lies the true path of orderly progress!

To that end does the Republican Party pledge its faith.

We are here—as George Washington said at the Constitutional Convention—"To raise a standard to which the brave and patriotic may repair. The event is in the hands of God."

If we hold any lesser conception of our duty we shall be unworthy of the great obligation that confronts us.

But we will not prove unworthy!

## Women Leaders at Republican Convention

© Harris & Ewing

**Mrs. Robert Lincoln Hoyal** — **Mrs. Worthington Scranton** — **Mrs. Robert L. Bacon**

Mrs. Hoyal, From Arizona, Is Director of the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee; Mrs. Scranton, of Pennsylvania, Is a Member of the Executive Committee of the Republican Party, and Mrs. Bacon, Wife of the New York Representative, Is Vice-Chairman of the Republican Party in New York State

## 'Walla, Walla, Walla,' Is Vandenberg 'Speech'

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10 (AP)—While thousands cheered, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan stood on the Republican convention platform saying "Walla, walla, walla, walla" over and over again.

He was not on the program for an address, but photographers insisted that he move his lips as if making an oratorical flight. They couldn't suggest anything to say, so Mr. Vandenberg decided on "Walla, walla."

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# Landon Men Take Control Of Every Major Committee; May Be Only Single Ballot

(Continued from Page 1)

and again the crowd in lobby and auditorium picked up the refrain of Steiwer's denunciation, and chanted "three-long-years," in reference to the duration of the Roosevelt régime.

**Expect First Ballot Win**

Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, Landon floor manager, told friends he had no doubt Governor Landon would be elected on the first ballot. The plan is to secure the nomination Thursday night "if it takes till 3 o'clock." Some eastern Republicans have added Martin to the list of vice-presidential possibilities.

The session was slow in getting under way. The committee on credentials in favor of "Tie-less Joe" Talburt, presented a report settling the dispute on the South Carolina delegates. The band played "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," as Mr Snell mounted the platform. He was introduced by Former Vice-President Dawes. Mr. Snell got the first big cheer when he attacked the President by name.

The second outburst occurred as he denounced the President for alleged violation of his "constitutional oath." Mr. Snell spoke more slowly than did Senator Steiwer last night, and with a greater range of emphasis.

Mr. Snell's uncompromising speech today followed the general pattern of the sledge hammer Steiwer address in its ringing denunciation of the New Deal, and brought constant applause from the crowd.

Many looked to former President Hoover, however, to break away from the conventional campaign oratory of the rabble-rousing school in favor of another of his searching analyses of the New Deal, which have made his recent series of radio addresses, in his "new manner," of wide interest. Still the nominal leader of his party, Mr. Hoover is expected to get an ovation before the convention tonight.

Spectacular evidence of the growing control of Landon forces was the nomination of Herman M. Langworthy of Missouri as chairman of the Resolutions Committee which writes the party platform, as well as domination of a subcommittee actually drafting the planks.

They also named Walter Hallinan of West Virginia, Landon supporter, as chairman of the committee on credentials.

**Little Change in Delegates**

Unofficial but constant tabulation of the delegates' probable line-up on the first ballot showed no formidable, or even considerable, rising in anti-Landon strength.

Mr. Hoover's arrival brought no indication of a new focus of anti-Landon revolt; and the statement given out yesterday at a press conference of Col. Frank Knox specifically disclaimed any thought of a coalition drive, just as Senator Vandenberg and Senator Borah had issued similar disclaimers before. Colonel Knox's announcement that he was primarily interested in his party's platform rather than its candidate was accepted in some quarters as preliminary to making a final graceful bow as candidate, after a round of balloting.

**Big Delegations Wait Trade**

Final word was yet to be received today as to the numerical position of the big delegations of New York and Pennsylvania, though the bulk of their membership was certain to go into the Landon camp. An effort was obvious on the part of the eastern leadership to hold back delivery of the vote for bargaining purposes while the platform is being written where interest is particularly in the currency plank.

Careful check indicated that at this stage Landon is likely to get over 50 of the 75 Pennsylvania votes on the first ballot, 76 ultimately; while from New York a full 70 of the 90 delegates are expected to center quickly in the Kansan.

**May Precipitate Rush**

These figures are larger than those opposed by John D. M. Hamilton, Landon campaign manager, which are regarded as ultra conservative. If these big votes come to Landon from the two key eastern states, other states will swing over to the Governor on the initial recapitulation, paving the way for the bandwagon rush on the first ballot. The 42 votes of Ohio's favorite son, Robert A. Taft, are expected to be detached early, in this fashion.

Landon leaders announced last night that in the event of a quick decision they would move for an immediate recess to give an opportunity for deliberation before selecting a vice-presidential candidate.

**Old Time Denunciation**

The speech of Mr. Snell, on the heels of Senator Steiwer's, gave indication that the Republican campaign this year will be one of unrelieved denunciation if left to the wheel-horses of the party.

Contrary to the notable tone of moderation which has distinguished the address of Governor Landon himself thus far in his pre-convention campaign, and his effort to differentiate the good from the bad in the New Deal, the keynote address last night and that of Mr. Snell today, wielded a scythe that mowed down every New Deal leaf in sight.

Mr. Steiwer was particularly comprehensive in his attack. His slashing comments were obviously intended primarily for radio consumption. Mr. Snell followed suit but in briefer compass today and brought the expected response from the crowd, as he castigated the entire range of New Deal experiments.

**Promise and Performance**

Major applause seemed to center on quotations from New Deal promises three years ago, contrasted with present performance under President Roosevelt. Both campaign speakers denounced without qualification the reciprocal trade agreements being negotiated with individual countries by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

For Senator Steiwer, the crowd caught up and chanted at one place his refrain of "The Long Years," directed at new-deal control. The huge debt piled up under the New Deal and the possible burden of taxes upon future generations from the unbalanced budget were stressed alike by Mr. Snell and Senator Steiwer. The double salvo of campaign oratory left no doubt that these matters will be featured in the forthcoming campaign.

**A Strong-Arm Regime**

"America cannot squander her way back to sound and sustained prosperity," declared Mr. Snell. Samples of his comments on the Roosevelt Administration were—"a strong-arm regime of snooping, persecution and crack-down"; "a government-dictated collectivist order"; "and alien system of capricious personal government."

Comment was roused by an implied charge in both Snell and Steiwer addresses that the Roosevelt Administration is seeking to impose a federal rule over education, a matter about which the Roman Catholic Church is particularly sensitive.

Mr. Snell's comment on this matter was:

"You shall not have the heavy hand of dictatorship laid upon your schools, your churches and your homes. Religious and racial minorities shall be safe in the shelter of an unweakened Constitution."

**On the Ruins of Liberty**

Senator Steiwer's speech on the same subject said:

"History shows that centralized autocracy invariably seeks to build itself greater and stronger on the ruin of the people's liberties. It reaches for the control of the education of children and the formation of thought, and finally all human rights, including religious freedom, must yield to its tyranny."

None of the famous Landon moderation was evident in the Steiwer speech. There were few crimes in the political calendar that he did not charge. Accusations thrown against Mr. Roosevelt and his Administration included such phrases as:

"A government without political morality"; "political adventurers"; "a President-elect without a conscience"; "ideas borrowed from the poverty economics of Europe"; "un-American attitude of setting class against class"; "has tried to abolish thrift in business"; "it depends on bookworms for practical experience and on bookworms for energy"; "the nation itself has become destitute"; "deliberately impaired private credit, destroyed confidence and intimidated capital"; "employed the tactics of the Soviet Union"; "cruel slavery caused by the inheritance of new-deal debt."

Senator Steiwer wound up with the declaration that, over and above the threat of inflation, aroused by the New Deal's failure to balance the budget is "a darker danger—the certainty that this road leads only to collapse, and to the tragic end of Democratic institutions."

Senator Steiwer's speech lasted for approximately an hour and a half. His attack did not seem to be embarrassed by the fact that he himself had voted for the New Deal on three important issues, AAA, TVA, and NRA, besides voting for the soldiers' bonus, and to override the President's veto on the bonus.

Senator Steiwer also voted for the Wheeler 16-to-1 silver plan and the Thomas amendment giving the President power to inflate the currency by issuing greenbacks. He approved the Frazier-Lemke Farm Moratorium Act, and voted to override the President's veto on a bill to repeal the Economy Act of 1933. He explained:

"In my own case I threw aside partisan considerations and voted for some of the temporary measures to meet the emergency."

**Forced to Leave New Deal**

He parted company with the New Deal, however, he explained, when forced to conclude that the "Administration's design was to convert these temporary stop-gaps to permanent policy and thus remodel the whole life of the nation."

In the course of his address Senator Steiwer offered a tentative nine-point statement of objectives for his party.

Mr. Snell following in Senator Steiwer's footsteps, singled out for attack the Hull reciprocal tariff treaties, describing them as "recklessly throwing open the great American market to the products of low-cost farms and factories in every foreign land."

**As to the Constitution**

Another phase of the dual attack dealt with the Constitution. Mr. Snell accused Mr. Roosevelt directly of violating his constitutional oath in his famous appeal to the House Ways and Means Committee to pass a bill and "not permit doubt as to its constitutionality, however reasonable, to block the suggested legislation."

Senator Steiwer offered an attack in the same field obviously having in thought the Republicans' own consideration in a minimum wage amendment.

"The menace to our American system lies," he said, "not in amendment by due and regular procedure, but in its nullification by indirection."

A strong attack was leveled against the New Deal on the ground that it had thwarted civil service reform and debased the public service. There was no reference in either speech to Senator Borah's desire for action against monopolies.

With this armory of attack, the political speakers of the party would seem to be well equipped for the forthcoming fray, and Mr. Hoover's address tonight is expected to help the process on materially by coupling a greater measure of logic and argument with the hammer-like denunciations of the earlier speakers.

## Today's Program At G.O.P. Convention

*By the Associated Press*

**Cleveland, June 10**

**HERE is the program for today's sessions of the Republican National Convention:**

**Convenes at 11 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time) and hears reports from committees.**

**Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York delivers address after election as permanent chairman.**

**Recesses until 8 p. m., when delegates hear address by Herbert Hoover and report of Resolutions Committee.**

## Flood Waters Menace Yukon River Towns

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 9 (AP)—Glaciers and snowbanks, melting rapidly under high temperatures, continued to feed flood-burdened streams today in North British Columbia and Yukon Territory.

Last reports from the settlement of Mayo, on the banks of the swollen Stewart River in far north Yukon Territory, said the town was under four feet of water.

# 'Frankenstein' Gadgets Annoy GOP

*Convention almost disrupted as mighty amplifiers fail and leave keynoter whispering to huge audience, Klieg lights play queer tricks with speaker and applause meter fails to record cheers.*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10—The convention itself is a prisoner in the toils of a Frankenstein. Never before—for technique has marched on in the last four years—has such a group of men and women been caught up in so mammoth a machine for magnifying the human voice and gestures.

Last night the sardonic pleasure of those who do not particularly like a Frankenstein, the machine broke down three times and nearly disrupted the convention twice.

First, and most horrible, the entire stentorian public address system simply went west. At one moment there was Senator Frederick Steiwer, the keynoter, his voice roaring down from clusters of loudspeakers wrapped in cheesecloth until they made cubes as big as small cottages. And at the next moment the whole thing went silent. Senator Steiwer's stature suddenly shrank. From a small blue-clad figure, that of Senator Steiwer emerged a tiny mouse-like voice, thinly uttering incomprehensible words.

**Band to the Rescue**

From the floor and the galleries rude and futile cries of "Louder" arose, and one delegate shouted, "The Democrats have shut him off." Senator Steiwer stopped, conferred with Chairman Fletcher, and they glared accusingly at the unoffending young man at the control panel on the platform.

Burly, red-faced H. V. Kaltenborn, radio commentator at the rostrum, rose and frantically waved his arms at other radio men in the extreme distance. They got the plain old-fashioned band to play. After two minutes the thing was fixed.

They got the band to stop. Frankenstein was himself again.

The second instance must have been infuriating to Senator Steiwer, already standing and shouting for an hour in the tropic heat of batteries of high-powered lights. For the vast Klieg spotlight, turned on from time to time for the benefit of the movies, went completely mad, and flickered on and off like the moonlight spot at any "Palais de Danse," only a thousand times bigger. This great light, which imparts a very pronounced sunburn in not many minutes, flickered directly in the struggling orator's eyes. After a little they persuaded it to stop going on and off.

**Sound-Meter Goes Astray**

The third breakdown, or at least, inefficiency, was in the new sound-meter. This gadget, a four-story thermometerlike affair up which lights are supposed to race when the applause rings out, was mischievous and fickle. It reflected Senator Steiwer's own decibels very neatly and distracted the audience's attention as effectively as the jealous actor who carries a bit of broken glass to reflect the footlights and crab his rival's act. But it was stubborn about reflecting the audience's applause, which was its main function, and sometimes flickered out entirely when the clapping was loudest. You simply could not understand what it was up to.

**Tiny Radio Stations**

Maybe the tiny radio broadcasting "stations" which radio leg men were carrying around on the floor, to interview delegates, were working better; but from what we heard bellowing out over the spacious, and at other times, stately squares of Cleveland, as we walked home after the show, the ideas expressed by interviewers were not quite so impressive as the gadgets themselves. So, this week, it is likely to be a struggle to see whether man can really control and master the marvelous machine he has built.

Wide World

**Workers Installing Convention Amplifiers**

**With These Huge Amplifiers the Merest Whispers at the Republican National Convention Can Be Transformed Into a Mighty Roar, but at Opening Night Session the Huge Machines Worked Only at Intervals, Almost Disrupting the Convention at Times**

# Bankers Called Pioneers Along Economic Frontier

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash., June 10—The banker's duties in this complex civilization were likened to pioneering along new frontiers by Maynard W. E. Park, president of the American Institute of Banking, at the first general session of its annual convention.

"Banking is not static," he said, "but presents unlimited scope and rich fields for research and experiment and requires the same patience, courage and perseverence as was shown by the pioneers of the nation."

In an address on "Our Responsibility," Lyman E. Wakefield, president of the First National Bank & Trust Company, Minneapolis, Minn., described these as confusing times in which it is hard to play the game with rules being changed during the play. The depression, he said, was caused by the easy extension of credit to individuals. This caused many private depressions which in turn caused the big depression.

There is no easy and fantastic way to bring people out of this and only in time can they correct their mistake and get back into their normal economic place, he said.

The speaker advised his audience, mostly junior bankers, to think through and know their facts and not be influenced by the jingoism of today, to forget beautiful words and the lure of getting something for nothing. He urged them to retain through their study courses in the institute the ability to disseminate intelligent thought so that their children might have preserved for them the right of individual opportunity and achievement.

"We are in the banking business," said Mr. Wakefield. "That business is to extend credit and make loans, but we must be intelligent about extending credit. One of the greatest curses is debt. Even if the Government will guarantee up to 80 per cent of the mortgage value, if it is not good for a householder we should not make the loan. We should not build up a suicidal debt structure even with government protection. No civilization will survive except on a basis of fullfilment of contract. The banks must retain their power to extend credit otherwise they are mere warehouses. If the Government ever becomes the sole agent for extending credit they will have complete control over the lives of the people."


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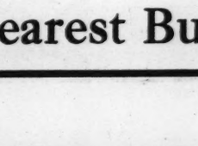

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# A. T. & T. Officials Linked to Firms Worth 30 Billions

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Testimony that 23 officers and directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company also were officers or directors in other corporations having assets aggregating over $30,000,000,000, was given today to the communications commission.

N. R. Danielian, commission investigator who made the statement at the commission's inquiry into the A. T. & T., said the primary consideration in selection of the company's directors "was not a knowledge of the telephone industry but channels of influence" in the country's largest corporations.

**Important Posts**

Mr. Danielian, a former instructor at Harvard University, said directors of 35 operating companies in the Bell system held important positions in 1468 large corporations or partnerships. These firms represented, he said, "a large part of the total corporate wealth of the United States."

In the 10-year period from 1925 to the end of 1934, Mr. Danielian testified, a total of $4,848,048 was paid in "dues and contributions" to various business, civic, social, professional and scientific organizations.

He said almost $4,000,000 of this had been charged "to various operating expense accounts" so that "it appears the subscriber paid the major part of these dues and contributions."

**Contributions Cited**

The witness said that from 1925 to 1934 the Bell companies contributed $180,000 to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He said the phone companies also held 107 memberships in the Detroit Board of Commerce and 100 in the Indianapolis, Ind., Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Danielian also said the telephone industry was represented by trustees at George Washington University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Northwestern University, Princeton, Washington University at St. Louis, and Western Reserve University.

## Huddleston Is Defeated For Congress in Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 10 (AP)—An ardent New Dealer ended George Huddleston's 22 years in Congress yesterday by beating him in a Democratic runoff primary.

Luther Patrick, lawyer, poet and radio entertainer, won the Ninth District nomination by about 6000 votes after a spirited campaign, in which he charged Huddleton with disloyalty to the New Deal.

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# Magna Carta Day To Display Unity Of English Nations

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 9—The annual call for the observance of Magna Carta Day—June 15—has again gone to the English-speaking nations of the world from the headquarters here of the International Magna Carta Day Association, Inc.

This organization, under the presidency of the Rt. Rev. Frank A. McElwain, of Evanston, Ill., has for its objects the demonstration of English-speaking fellowship by the annual observance of the day, and the maintenance of a respect for law and an understanding of the responsibilities of liberty.

Churches have been asked to observe the third Sunday in June as Magna Carta day, and many pastors have indicated their intention of devoting their sermons to the community of language, law and liberties of the seven English-speaking nations of the world.

With 200,000,000 persons under these flags today, the association believes that they form a natural league for the promotion of civilization and world peace.

## Duce Keeps Control Of Italy's Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

fledged Foreign Minister to represent her at Geneva and other international gatherings.

**A Strong Fascist**

Others, on the contrary, see in Count Ciano's appointment a sign that Italy intends to intensify her intransigent foreign policy since Italy will henceforth be represented by a 100 per cent Fascist who stands in the closest possible relationship to the Duce himself.

At the same time, the fact that the Duce has retained in addition to the Home Office the three Ministries of National Defense is taken as a sign that he intends to concentrate his attention henceforth mainly on military preparedness.

**Promotions for Good Work**

The other three ministerial changes are merely normal promotions of under secretaries to the rank of ministers for having performed their jobs in a particularly efficient manner.

Signor Lessona's appointment as Minister for Colonies is noteworthy since the political organization of the Ethiopian campaign is generally attributed to him. The Italian Cabinet as reconstituted consists of 10 members. Signor Mussolini holds five of the 14 portfolios against eight which he held until yesterday.

Important diplomatic changes are expected in near future. Dr. Suvich is mentioned as a possible Ambassador to London, replacing Dino Grandi who, it is reported, will be transferred to Paris.

## Lucia Crisola Warren

Lucia Crisola Warren, C. S., who passed on at her home on Walnut Hill Road, Brookline, yesterday, was Executive Secretary to The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. She was appointed to this post in April, 1934, after long and faithful service to the Cause of Christian Science in many capacities.

Born in Georgia, Vt., she was the daughter of Jere Calvin Warren and Mary Wait Warren. In addition to her mother she is survived by three sisters, Statira E. Warren of Montpelier, Mrs. Alethea W. Shaw of Rochester, New York, Mrs. Winifred W. Compton, and a brother, Theodore E. C. Warren of Douglaston, Long Island, N. Y.

Miss Warren had been in Christian Science from childhood. She was admitted to membership in The Mother Church in June, 1902, and while attending the University of Vermont she was active in Christian Science activities.

When Miss Warren came to Boston in 1907, she obtained employment in the office of the Clerk of The Mother Church.

In 1919 she became Assistant Corresponding Secretary for The Christian Science Board of Directors and Corresponding Secretary in 1924. It was in April, 1934, that she became Executive Secretary to the Board of Directors.

Ceaseless in her activities in behalf of Christian Science and constantly expressing loving kindness to all with whom she came in contact, her friendships have extended into many lands.

Funeral services will be held in the main chapel at Mount Auburn Cemetery on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

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# War on Crime Given Impetus By New Laws

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10—What was characterized by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman as "the broadest program of a reform in the machinery for the enforcement of criminal law" in New York or any other state, became effective today following the signing by the Governor yesterday of eight anticrime bills passed by the 1936 Legislature.

These measures were advocated by Governor Lehman and Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr. and relate to jury service, qualification for bail bond, extradition, return of stolen property, the arrest of persons fleeing from other states, arson, disorderly conduct and procedure for the prosecution of offenses against the income tax law. They were the last of the group of 39 anticrime bills enacted this year.

**Up to Public Officials**

Governor Lehman said he fully realized that no new laws would be effective unless public officials performed the duties of their offices honestly and vigorously. At the same time he voiced regret that the Legislature had not passed all the bills in the anticrime program submitted to it, but held that the intent of these measures would ultimately be enacted into law.

"The good results of the fight against organized crime and racketeering have been clearly shown by the very great quickening in the functions of detection, apprehension and prosecution in this State during the last year," he said. "While gratified at the progress made, I nevertheless greatly regret that the Legislature, especially the Assembly, for reasons best known to itself, has refused to adopt certain other fundamental reforms and improvements.

**Urges Extension of Plan**

"I have in mind: (1) the creation of a bureau of crime prevention; (2) establishment of county police forces; (3) creation of a system of police training; (4) establishment of a (state) department of justice; (5) the right of a judge to review the evidence of a trial and to make such comment and express such opinion on the weight of the evidence as he may deem necessary for the intelligent guidance of the jury; (6) the right to comment on the failure of the defendant to take the stand and testify in his own behalf."

Governor Lehman voiced thanks for the support he had received in connection with this anticrime program from individuals and organizations, saying that scores of men and women worked with him for months on various phases of the program. He also thanked Charles Poletti, counsel to the Governor, "for the unusually valuable assistance" he had received from him on all phases of the program.

## Queen Mary's Trip Handicapped by Fog

ABOARD S. S. QUEEN MARY IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, June 10 (AP)—The Queen Mary, slowed down by a fog on both legs of her first round trip to the United States, reached Cherbourg at 8:15 a. m. (G. M. T.) today (3:15 a. m. Eastern Standard Time).

Her elapsed time from Ambrose Light to Cherbourg Breakwater was 4 days, 15 hours and 15 minutes, an average speed of 28.74 knots.

Fog, which handicapped the superliner on her trip to New York, again delayed her for six hours last night.

(The Normandie's record speed for the somewhat shorter eastbound trip from Ambrose Light to Bishop's Rock was four days, three hours and 25 minutes, an average speed of 30.31 knots.)

## Court Rejects Claim To $100,000,000 Realty

CHICAGO, June 10 (AP)—Herman Krueding's claim to some 12 square blocks of downtown lake shore property, in an area of luxurious hotels and mansions, was thrown out of court yesterday after 15 years of litigation.

Mr. Krueding, a 76-year-old retired real estate man, traced his claim to one Peter T. Johnson, who built a bathhouse on a Lake Michigan sandbar in 1869. Circuit Judge John Prystalski said the region is now worth an estimated $100,000,000. Mr. Krueding said he had spent $220,000 in the suit.

## Liquor Tax to Finance Relief in Pennsylvania

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 10—Financing unemployment relief through a 10 per cent tax upon liquor was agreed upon by the State Legislature in a special emergency bill passed yesterday. It is to become effective immediately upon receiving the Governor's signature and is expected to yield $20,000 a day, or $7,500,000 by next June.

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# *Chinese Government's 'Seizure' Of Radio Time Stirs Protests*

**Radio Comment**

China's world of radio broadcasting, which naturally has its center in Shanghai as the nation's main commercial point, has been thrown into an unprecedented uproar by a National Government effort to appropriate one hour and five minutes of time every week-day night in the valuable evening hours for a program of "cultural" and propaganda nature.

Both foreign and Chinese stations are affected by the order, believed to be unprecedented in any country with private commercial stations like China rather than government monopoly as in the case of England.

Foreign newspapers promptly denounced the order, which came from the Ministry of Communications on orders of the Executive Yuan in Nanking, as confiscatory. It was urged that the time of the stations is worth money and that neither the Government nor anyone else has a moral right to appropriate such a commodity without recompensing the stations.

**Accept or Quit**

The order said that stations might choose between radiocasting the programs of the Central Broadcasting Station at Nanking from 8 to 9.05 p. m. every week day, or of going off the air altogether.

Chinese stations, of which there are now 32 in Shanghai, promptly complied or went off the air—with the unexpected and somewhat ludicrous result that a Japanese station in Formosa, hitherto "blanketed" by local stations, became audible and Shanghai listeners were enabled to ear a great deal of Nipponese propaganda previously, denied them.

Of the four stations radiocasting in English, two immediately began to transmit the Nanking government program (all in Chinese), one wavered for a while by radiocasting its own program alternately with the Nanking program, and one, owned by a former Minnesotan known locally as "Jimmy" James, stuck to his own program.

**Went Into Action**

Meanwhile the foreign press went into action, attacking the order and analyzing the compulsory program, which was declared to consist of much-edited news previously published, trite propaganda praising the New Life Movement and similar government enterprises, and Chinese music.

The question of foreign territorial jurisdiction immediately came up with reference to Shanghai, as it has come up before.

Previously the foreign authorities were willing to collaborate with Nanking in police functions to make the stations carry out government orders because these orders dealt with routine allocation of wavelengths and call letters as provided for by rules of the Berne agreement.

In the present instance the Government, it was admitted, was trying to take something of value from the stations without compensation. In other words, such a thing couldn't be done by a government elsewhere and foreign officials did not feel inclined to assist the Chinese in coercing either Chinese or foreign stations within their jurisdiction, though they naturally hoped the matter would be smoothed out without a battle.

**Surprised by Complaints**

Nanking was obviously somewhat daunted and surprised by the complaints which poured in even from stations which complied with the order. Another order came along to say that for the benefit of foreign stations, their program could be partly in English and could run from 8:35 to 9:35 p. m., the Chinese program remaining from 8 to 9:05 as hitherto. Foreign stations weren't much happier because the new hours still came within the "pay time" period when commercial sponsors most wanted to be on the air, and no Shanghai station is making so much money that it can afford to turn away customers.

Several statements were issued from Nanking, one threatening to suppress stations which refused to fall in line. The Government has the right to grant or withdraw licenses, but if this right were exercised against a foreign station on a basis of an illegal (by international practice) order, the foreign officials of the Shanghai International Settlement or French Concession would presumbaly refuse to collaborate in putting the station out of business—whereupon the Chinese might resort to "jamming" the offending station and it in turn might abandon its allocated wavelength.

* * *

[The technical details of the DCA converter, scheduled for today, will be printed next Wednesday.]

### Best of Shortwaves

Note—All time is eastern standard for convenience in calculation.

**Sunday, June 14**

**Boston**—3:15 p. m.—Radiocast on Christian Science. W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
**Moscow**—4 p. m.—Review of the week; listeners' questions and answers. News. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
**London**—6 p. m.—Bells and service, from St. Paul's Cathedral, London GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
**Berlin**—6:15 p. m.—Sunday concert. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
**Paris**—7 p. m.—News in English. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
**Eindhoven, Netherlands**—7 p. m.—Special transmission for Central and South America. PCJ, 31.2m. 9.59meg.
**Caracas**—7:30 p. m.—Dance music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.80meg.
**Berlin**—8:30 p. m.—German marches. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
**Madrid**—8:30 p. m.—Light Spanish music. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
**Vancouver**—10:30 p. m.—"Sweet and Low"; orchestral music. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

**Monday, June 15**

**Boston**—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
**Tokyo**—4 p. m.—Oriental fantasy. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m, 10.74meg.
**Boston**—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
**Moscow**—4 p. m.—Talk: "Soviet Agriculture: Difference Between Collective and State Farms"; music; news. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
**Boston**—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
**Paris**—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
**London**—6 p. m.—"Alabamy Bound"; "Southern" Journey. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
**Rome**—6 p. m.—News in English; selections from "The Pearl Fishers"; talk, Professor Biagetti on "In Close Contact With Michelangelo"; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
**Berlin**—8:45 p. m.—Agnes Schulz-Lichterfeld, humorous songs. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
**London**—9 p. m.—"Empire Magazine," No 2: variety. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
**Caracas**—9:45 p. m.—Amateur's Hour. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.80meg.

**Tuesday, June 16**

**Boston**—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
**Paris**—2:30 p. m.—Federal Broadcast: "Foreign Countries and Their Musicians." TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
**Boston**—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
**Boston**—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
**Berlin**—7 p. m.—Popular tunes without words. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
**Madrid**—7 p. m.—Special program for American listeners. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
**London**—7 p. m.—"Songs of Summer." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
**Berlin**—8:15 p. m.—News and Economic Review in English. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
**Toronto**—9:45 p. m.—Canadian news. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
**London**—10:25 p. m.—"Foreign Affairs," Sir Frederick Whyte. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

**Wednesday, June 17**

**Moscow**—11:25 a. m.—Opera with commentaries in English. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
**Boston**—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
**Boston**—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
**Moscow**—4 p. m.—Talk: "A Summer Evening in Moscow"; music; news; weekly review; Soviet Opinion and World Affairs. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
**Boston**—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
**Rome**—6 p. m.—News in English; folklore concert; talk, Prof. A. De Masi; light music. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
**Berlin**—6 p. m.—Beethoven's "Fidelio," full-length transmission. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
**London**—6:15 p. m.—"London Scenes: The Law Courts," St. John Hutchinson. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
**Eindhoven, Netherlands**—7 p. m.—Happy Programs. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.58meg.
**London**—9:15 p. m.—"Till Tomorrow"; play. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
**Toronto**—10:30 p. m.—"Lullaby Lagoon." CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg.; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

**Thursday, June 18**

**Huizen, Netherlands**—8 a. m.—Carillon concert. PHI, 16.88m, 17.77meg.
**Boston**—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
**Boston**—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
**Tokyo**—4 p. m.—"Japanese Customs." JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m, 10.74meg.
**Boston**—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
**London**—7:05 p. m.—Colonial Service Dinner. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
**Berlin**—7:30 p. m.—"A Merry Miscellany." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
**Caracas**—10 p. m.—National Orchestra. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.80meg.
**London**—10:10 p. m.—"Each Hour of Every Day," revue in miniature. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
**Paris**—10:30 p. m.—Theatrical broadcast. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

**Friday, June 19**

**Boston**—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
**Moscow**—4 p. m.—Talk: "A Pioneer Camp," news. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
**Boston**—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
**Rio de Janeiro**—4:45 p. m.—Brazilian Hour. PRF5, 31.6m, 9.50meg.
**Boston**—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
**Rome**—6 p. m.—News in English; selections from "Boris Goudunoff"; Rome's Midnight Voice; piano concert. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
**Berlin**—6 p. m.—Symphony Concert. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
**Paris**—7 p. m.—News in English. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
**London**—7:05 p. m.—"Jill Comes Tumbling After!" sketch. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
**Berlin**—9:15 p. m.—Variety musical program. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
**London**—9:40 p. m.—"Chelsea Reach": night stroll along Thames Embankment. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
**Regina**—12:45 a. m.—"On the Range"; old-time orchestra. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

**Saturday, June 20**

**Boston**—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
**Schenectady**—1:30 p. m.—Carnegie Tech Symphony Orchestra. W2XAD, 19.5m, 15.40meg.
**Paris**—2:30 p. m.—Actors of the Comedie-Française. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
**Boston**—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
**Geneva**—5:30 p. m.—News from the League of Nations. HBL, 31.2m, 15.40meg.
**London**—6 p. m.—"A Lady Loved a Swine"; play. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
**Berlin**—6:15 p. m.—"The Dream Shop"; radio poem. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
**Madrid**—7 p. m.—Special program for American listeners. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
**London**—7:20 p. m.—Running commentary on Great Britain-U. S. A. polo match, from Hurlingham. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
**Berlin**—9:15 p. m.—Dance Music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
**London**—9:40 p. m.—"In England Now," Reginald Arkell. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

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# Discipline Asked For Attorneys Of Vice Defendants

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 9—Disciplinary action against two lawyers representing defendants in the Luciano vice prosecution, as a result of which nine persons were convicted here Sunday of compulsory prostitution, is asked by Thomas E. Dewey, special prosecutor, in a message before the Bar Association of New York City today. The identity of the attorneys was not made public.

Mr. Dewey said, however, that actions by the defense lawyers before and during the prosecution of Charles Luciano and eight henchmen warranted inquiry by the Bar Association with the possibility of subsequent disbarment by the Appellate Division.

His reports and complaint are to be considered by the association's grievance committee, and then may be referred to the organization's executive committee for disciplinary action. Upon petition of the latter committee to the Appellate Division, the two men may be disbarred, but only after a referee has been appointed to hear the case and file recommendations.

Desperate attempts made by defendants in the case to forestall conviction on charges that involved them in the city's vice ring, operated on the chain store plan, were revealed by Mr. Dewey as he told of tampering with material witnesses and offers of substantial bribes. A New York Supreme Court judgeship was one of the prizes said to have been set up for freedom from prosecution.

The acceptance of a $2500 bribe by a man held by the prosecution as a material witness prevented the State from introducing important evidence, Mr. Dewey said, adding that the money was paid to a relative while the prisoner has been retained in jail.

Efforts will be made to find work for some of the State's witnesses, who have been held in custody for months, as they are released this week, it was announced yesterday. Each person will be interviewed.

Meanwhile, Mr. Dewey had received congratulations from Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia on his conclusion of the case. Mayor LaGuardia issued the following statement yesterday:

"I take pleasure in publicly congratulating Mr. Dewey, his staff and the police department for their great work in bringing about the conviction of a gang of procurers and racketeers. Their convictions strike me as being collectively an important step in the elimination of rackets in this city. Let us hope that they also indicate that the link between the rackets and politics will fast disappear.

"This case also shows that the police will go after the crooks efficiently and successfully when they are not hampered or intimidated by the specter of political influence."

# Six More Are Held For Trial in Probe Of Black Legion

DETROIT, June 9 (AP)—Six men accused of Black Legion night riding activities were ordered held today for trial on charges of "seizing and confining" Robert Penland, steel worker who was abducted and "tried" by a group of masked men last Oct. 5.

Mr. Penland related at the examination of the six that he was seized by three of them and taken before a meeting at which he was accused of "disobeying orders and not attending meetings," but he said he was not flogged.

Frederick A. Gulley, identified by Mr. Penland as the man who lured him into the automobile in which he was taken to the meeting, contradicted Mr. Penland's testimony on that point, however. He testified today that Mr. Penland was lashed with a blacksnake whip.

In addition to Gulley, those ordered held for trial are Thomas F. Cox and Earl Angstadt, who Mr. Penland said forced him to get into the car; Charles King, former Ecorse village councilman; Harold Lawrence, also of Ecorse, and Wilbur Robinson, suspended Detroit Street Railways employee.

Other developments today included the detention of Mrs. Margaret O'Rourke, who says she is the wife of Dayton Dean, who is held with 12 others for trial on kidnaping and murder charges in the slaying of Charles A. Poole.

Inspector John I. Navarre said Mrs. O'Rourke would be questioned concerning Dean's activities, and then would be taken before the state grand jury investigating Black Legion terrorism here.

The arraignment of four men in Jackson on charges of assault in a Black Legion flogging case was postponed today until next week because of the absence of their attorney, but a "John Doe" inquiry into activities of the hooded band was to get under way there later today.

Senator Elmer A. Benson (FL.-Minn.) conferred with officials here today concerning his resolution calling for a congressional investigation of the Black Legion and similar organizations.

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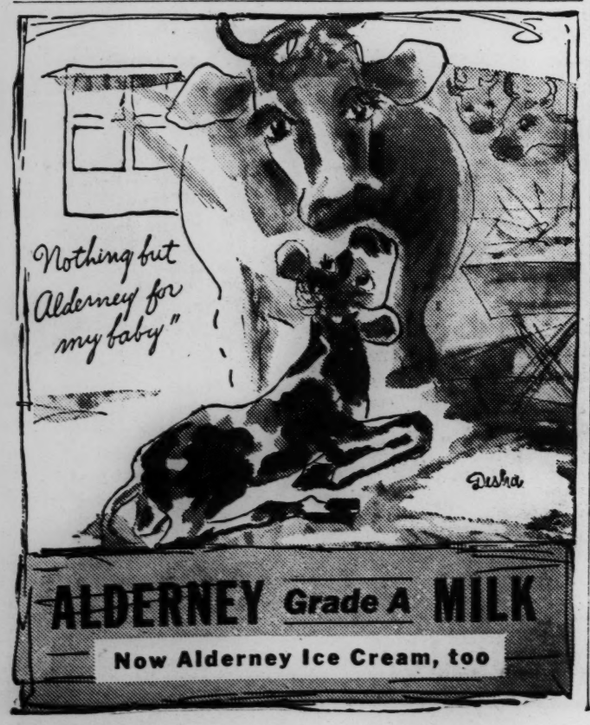

# Steiwer in Keynote Speech Urges New Birth of American Freedom

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10 (AP) —The text of the keynote speech by Senator Steiwer of Oregon to the Republican National Convention last night follows in substance:

We meet tonight as the convention of a great and honorable political party. We do not meet as partisans, but as patriotic Americans, solemnly determined to proceed in the American way to launch a campaign to restore America to the American people.

Our purpose here is not only to adopt a Republican platform and to nominate a Republican President—a deeper and thoroughly American purpose is to start the drive to put an American deal into the place now usurped by a self-styled "New Deal."

**Ask All Americans to Help**

In this service to our country we invite the aid and counsel of all Americans, regardless of political party. There are no party lines when human liberty is at stake. In this crisis, the issues are above all party differences. The duty of the united patriots of all parties is to restore to the American people their political and economic freedom and to provide them with a competent government founded on conviction and conscience.

It can be done. But it will not be done if we permit ourselves to be deceived by the defeatist talk of our enemies. The nation knows by this time that the Administration is equipped with a monstrous, reckless propaganda machine operated with the taxpayers' money to advance its own ends.

**Loss of Political Morality**

For more than three long years we have had a Government without political morality. I propose to show you that government endowed with conscience will bring us a prosperity not built on promise and pretense, but built with the bricks and mortar of fundamental principles.

We propose to carry forward the lamp of American progress; the lamp which has been dimmed by the depression and which the New Deal has tried to extinguish. We propose to show those who have waited for more than three long years for a real job how that job is to be obtained. We propose to show further to those who have jobs how those jobs can be protected against the collapse which is inevitable under the New Deal.

**The Privilege to Work**

The 10,000,000 unemployed shall at last get the consideration which they deserve—and with it the privilege of honest work. They must be permitted to work again as free men and not languish as vote slaves, nor as slaves of the dole.

We propose to show the 40,000,000 now in gainful employment that economic freedom depends upon adherence to a system under which their pay envelopes will not shrink and under which their life insurance policies and savings bank deposits will be protected. If this great group of Americans will assert their heritage as Americans, they need never again fear a debacle such as we had in March, 1933, when a President-elect without a conscience refused for four months to cooperate with a President who had a conscience, resulting in a bank crisis and a panic of fear and fright.

**Government by Conscience**

This nation deserves a government by conscience. In order that its free institutions may be maintained, we have a right to insist upon a President who puts the interest of the people above considerations of personal politics.

If the workers and the owners in agriculture and in industry can mutually exchange man hours of labor on a proper level, their capacity to consume is boundless. The servicing of their wants brings into profitable employment the great army who do not produce goods, but who produce services, and who are as necessary as those who produce goods. Automobiles would not be of much use without gas stations.

**Condemns Autocracy**

The principle of balance to which I have referred extends throughout the American system of economics. The ideals of both the great politicial parties have always had to do with finding ways and means to make that system work more perfectly. Our parties have differed as to these ways and means, but never until March, 1933, has an administration elected to preserve and develop the American system tried, by the autocratic use of its executive power, to abolish the very system that it had sworn to conserve. And no administration has ever before pretended that destruction was reform.

Our system has not worked perfectly, but it has provided more for the man who works than has any other system the world has ever known, and the chief reason for the present unemployment in this country is the blocking of the progress of the American system by trying out plans and ideas borrowed from the poverty economics of Europe and resorted to by this Administration in a frantic effort to catch the applause of the people. We propose to restore the balance that makes jobs.

**A Period of Progress**

The American system as administered by the two great political parties between 1910 and 1929 brought the average annual earnings of wage and salaried workers in industry actually employed from $670 to $1520 a year. The same period saw the average annual gross agricultural income per person actually employed raised from $750 to $1570 a year. Or, to put it another way, in 1910 it took a year's work to buy an automobile, but in 1929 it took only half a year's work. In consequence, where in 1910 we had less than half a million passenger cars, in 1929 we had more than 23,000,000.

That is the period which the New Dealers contemptuously refer to as the era of tooth and claw. There could be no better testimony of the strength of the American system and to the character of the American people than that it has been able to sustain the orgy of the New Deal. The people have created wealth faster than a profligate government could squander it.

**Steps to Recovery**

What are the principles of the American system which must be put in force if we are to recover from the New Deal? Here is a simple statement of some of them:

1. Our Government must provide an honest money and banking system which will permit the free and uninterrupted exchange of wealth and will not be subject to the sinister control of any group. Whether the group be politicians in Washington or speculators in Wall Street the consequences to the public are the same. The money system must not be any man's toy.

2. Our Government is a vast business enterprise. But it is not run as a business. Had the people understood the relation of government finance to the national wealth and to the income and outgo of the people, there would have been no New Deal.

**On Foreign Trade**

3. Foreign trade may create either an asset or a liability. If we import goods which could be made or grown at home, we deprive American workers or farmers of the opportunity to earn livelihoods, and break down the American standards of living and thus compel a dependence upon foreign sources of supply. Such dependence cripples us in peace and renders us helpless in war. In effect there is no difference between receiving goods made by pauper labor and receiving the pauper labor itself.

4. Agriculture's prosperity is fundamental to the prosperity of the nation, and farm income must be kept in balance with industrial income.

5. Ours is an economy of profit and loss. It cannot thrive without both. Law or regulation to guard against the losses inevitable in competition freezes industry and prevents progress.

6. Government regimentation of business works to destroy business. Business half-slave, half-free, cannot pay adequate wage or adequate profits and cannot adequately serve the country. The direct competition of government in business uses the money of all the people to destroy the property of a part of the people.

**Who Owns the Dollar**

7. A dollar primarily belongs to the man who earns it. Taxation is a seizure of purchasing power from the hands of its owner. Taxation to support a vast bureaucracy billets bureaucrats on every family and curtails the ability of that family to provide for itself.

8. Under the American system, it is the business of government to govern according to the will of the people as expressed in the laws. No one can excuse the bureaucrats' use of taxpayers' money to write laws and to buy propaganda in order to force these same laws on the people.

9. Our nation owes to our people the duty to take advantage of our fortunate geographical position and to avoid all foreign entanglements.

**Factual Liberalism**

Are these views liberal or are they conservative? I must answer by asking what the word "liberal" means. If it means jumping up and down and not getting anywhere, the principles are not liberal. If liberal means pressing forward on the facts and promising only what can be performed, then the principles are liberal. Whether liberal or conservative, these are among the principles by which the spectacular progress of this nation has been achieved.

Let us review the record of the New Deal in the light of these principles. At the Jackson dinner in Washington, the new-deal candidate asserted that the basic issue in this campaign is the retention of popular government. We agree. But we do not agree that the people's government is retained under a system headed by a new-deal Caesar.

An administration in which substantially all power is concentrated in one branch is not in keeping with the principles of popular government. The contrary is true. The New Deal and its candidate are alike destructive of the basic essentials of popular government.

**Twin of Bureaucracy**

Centralization of power is the Siamese twin of bureaucracy. Expensive and arbitrary, its supreme evil is greed for money and power. History shows that centralized autocracy invariably seeks to build itself greater and stronger on the ruins of the people's liberties. It reaches for control of the education of children and the formation of thought, and finally all human rights, including religious freedom, must yield to its tyranny.

When a Chief Executive finds unconstitutional concentration of power in himself, he should exercise his constitutional power to recommend that Congress take back its authority. This wholesome recommendation will be made in January, by an oath-keeping Republican President.

The New Deal has driven a wedge between what it calls the "under privileged" and the business man, the professional man and the producer. To strengthen its political hold, it has adopted the un-American attitude of setting class against class. It asserts that it has driven the "money changers" from the temple. Where are these money changers?

**Still in the Temple**

They are still in the temple. For the present Administration, by its tax bills, has tried to abolish thrift in business and to put every concern, big or little, into the hands of money lenders. Indeed the only business successfully fostered by this Administration has been the debt business. That has prospered.

It promised to preserve the merit system in government service, yet every day brings an accretion of new-deal spoilsmen to the federal pay roll. Fine public servants have been ruthlessly replaced by favorites, and the Government today is literally the worst, most conscienceless employer in the land.

The New Deal pretends it would protect American interests, yet harbors aliens who are not entitled to remain in America, but are permitted to remain and who compete with the American working man, increase the cost of our struggle against crime and add to our relief burden.

**Encourages Agitators**

It coddles agitators and encourages the purveyors of unrest at a time when the nation needs a firm and dignified leadership! Not content to employ professors and theorists as economic advisers, the New Deal has placed the affairs of government in their hands.

The Republican Party will not turn its back on those in distress, but it will make sure that public funds voted to feed hungry mouths will be used for that purpose and will not be employed for the enrichment of political straphangers. The money provided for work relief is not the personal gift of any politician, but is the money of the people of the United States. Every consideration of decency in politics condemns the politician who would make private or partisan use of the distribution of the people's money.

**At What a Cost!**

New Deal politicians tell us that prosperity has been returned through their efforts. The improvement that has come has been largely purhased at the expense of the public treasury, and we have paid for more prosperity than we have received.

We remember that the relief load is greater than it was before Congress provided the President with a blank check for nearly $5,000,000,000 of our people's money. No informed person will credit any permanent improvement to New Deal policy.

On its record it stands convicted of the crime of retarding recovery. In many foreign nations, where there is no New Deal, improvement has been more marked than in the United States. Yet America is the most virile nation of the world and possesses the greatest natural resources and the finest spirit of enterprise. It should have led the world in recovery, instead of lagging in twentieth place. No hypocritical pretense will acquit the New Deal on this count.

**Where New Deal Failed**

The failure of the New Deal cannot be attributed to Republican obstruction. In the beginning of its Administration Republicans in Congress forgot politics in their desire to co-operate. The suffering caused by depression affected all in authority regardless of party. In my own case I threw aside partisan considerations and voted for some of the temporary measures to meet the emergency. In varying degrees we subordinated our personal and partisan views to support the national program.

At a later time we were forced to conclude that the Administration's design was to convert these temporary stopgap laws to permanent policy and thus remodel the whole life of the nation. This design was without mandate from the country and is contrary to every American conviction against autocratic federal authority. We who voted to aid are most surely justified in our efforts to arouse understanding of the fact that the Administration has committed the unpardonable sin in seeking to convert its temporary emergency program into permanent policy, and the further fact that it has not proved itself competent to administer the authority which is so eagerly acquired.

**First to Make Ruin**

This is the only Administration in our history which has deliberately impaired private credit, destroyed confidence and intimidated capital.

What has the Administration done to agriculture? After three long years of complete control of every branch of the Federal Government, they have failed to provide a permanent farm program. Farm income in 1935, including the government checks, was $3,000,000,000 less than in the "twenties."

They made worse the Triple A program of maladministration—by making food costly and scarce. When the law was held invalid they wholly ignored the Supreme Court and shifted hysterically to a stopgap measure called the Soil Conservation Act. Under this act they continue temporarily the regulation of production which has been held unconstitutional. This makeshift is a manifest effort to deceive the farmer.

**Has No Program**

The fact is the Administration has no program, and when this act is also held unconstitutional an impotent New Deal will be floundering helplessly together with the farmer whom they seek to deceive.

Our producers, entitled to complete possession of the American market, have seen that market delivered to aliens. The agricultural area removed from production in our country is estimated at 36,000,000 acres, and it is further estimated that the increased importations of agricultural products into our country require for their production about the same number of acres. As our home markets were being invaded by foreign producers, our farmers were, at the same time, losing a portion of their markets in foreign lands.

Our great domestic markets should be restored to the American farmer—in full.

**Must Meet Farm Problem**

The greatest help for agriculture would be a national administration which would rebuild the great market by policies assuring the re-employment of the 10,000,000 unemployed. The farm problem must and will be met, without violation of the Constitution, without regimentation, without burdensome taxes, and without any program of curtailment or ruthless destruction of food needed in a hungry world.

One of the fundamentals of established national policy is tariff protection of efficient American production. America does not propose to destroy the opportunity of our citizens by giving up this protection. There is always need for reform. But what has the incumbent Administration done in connection with its pledge for such reform? It enacted in 1934 the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act.

**Allows Secret Agreements**

This law permits agreements to be made in secret, and without consultation with the American interests affected, and without fair opportunity to protect those interests. It establishes a dictatorship over our domestic economy. It clothes the New Deal with authority to reward one section of the country at the expense of another.

It enables these politicians to determine which community shall be promoted and which shall be destroyed by exposure to foreign competition. Without giving the people or the people's representatives in the Senate opportunity to express any opinion, it permits inexperienced visionaries in the New Deal to destroy opportunity which our people need and should be permitted to enjoy.

Of course, such a system fails to accomplish expansions in our foreign trade, which was the declared purpose of this law.

**Peril of Foreign Control**

The combined effort of reckless and uniformed trade agreements plus the Administration's monetary policies are fast putting our nation under foreign control. The devaluation of the dollar, combined with the purchase of gold at $35 an ounce, has given to foreigners in gold-standard countries a bargain rate on America.

They have sold us gold to the extent of nearly three billion dollars. With the proceeds the foreigners have bought our securities, have taken back their own defaulted securities at a discount, and although we were a creditor nation, we are in fact probably now a debtor nation. And the New Dealers have not found it out.

Another way to regain our American stride is to reduce forthwith the size of the Federal Government and to stop its wasteful spending. We point to our record of past performance. Fifteen years ago the Republican Party met a fiscal situation not unlike that which confronts the country today.

**Deep in Debt and Taxes**

Our nation was deep in debt and taxes. Government bonds were 10 or 12 points below par. Millions were unemployed. The budget system was installed and enforced. Taxes were cut, debts were reduced and government bonds went to par and stayed there! During the 12 years of Republican administration, taxes were reduced five times. What we have done once we will do again.

Above all else is the need for the old-fashioned idea of thrift. No government can borrow itself rich, or spend itself prosperous. In private affairs we succeed only by the practice of sensible economy. Those who practice extravagance invite destruction. This nation, for a time, forgot the necessity for economy. We have learned it again. The Administration has demonstrated that it is unable to obtain even a semblance of prosperity except by buying it, and its purchases are on a basis so vast and so impractical that they ultimately would destroy America. By midsummer the amount of their spending will equal the value of all the farm land and all the farm buildings in the United States, and the New Deal harvest is yet to come.

**Must Curtail Debt**

By July 1 the present Administration will have increased the national debt more than $14,000,000,000 and has announced that before a balanced budget can be obtained there will be a further increase of several additional billions. I warn you that if America is to survive, debt expansion must be ended. A resolute and uncompromising purpose to secure a balanced budget and honest assurances of reduction in debt are essential to restoration of public confidence.

Then the business world will know there will be no further devaluation of the dollar; that we will no longer stand at the brink of inflation; that there will be no further repudiation of public obligations; and that there will be no additional exactions by the tax collector. These essential assurances will start in motion the wheels of industry.

In 1933 in a message to Congress, the President used these words:

"For three long years the Federal Government has been on the road toward bankruptcy."

And then he said:

"Thus we shall have piled up an accumulated deficit of $5,000,000,000."

That was the accumulation of four years. Let us consider the accumulation of the last three long years. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the deficit was approximately $4,000,000,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, it was in excess of $3,500,000,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and eliminating any requirement for the payment of the soldiers' bonus, the deficit is between $3,500,000,000 and $4,000,000,000.

For three long years the deficits have exceeded those which the President denounced. For three long years we have continued on the road toward bankruptcy. Instead of an accumulated deficit of five billion dollars in four years, we have a deficit of approximately 11 billion dollars in three years—but they are three very long years.

During the same period the Government spending has gone up. Listen to the astounding totals—for three long years: For the fiscal year 1933, approximately $5,000,000,000; for 1934, $7,000,000,000; for 1935, $7,400,000,000; for 1936, $7,600,000,000, and the estimate of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, is in excess of $8,250,000,000.

I ask this question—For how long a period has the federal deficit exceeded that which the President denounced? For three long years!

For how long a period has the federal spending been kept above the seven billion dollar line? For three long years!

For how long a period has the Chief Executive called upon the Congress to pass a new tax bill increasing the tax burden upon a helpless nation? For three long years!

For how long have we lived under the evil trinity of increased deficit, increased debt and increased taxes? For three long years!

**Will End Its Tyranny**

We will end its tyranny when we rid our Government of the New Deal speculators who have speculated for three long years. They have speculated with the billions of the people's money just as the gamblers of Wall Street speculated with the millions belonging to those same people.

If we take stock of our situation, what do we find? First, a people loaded with debt and lacking for essential credit. Second, an administration which has permitted industries to write their own codes into law, has permitted the fixing of prices and has failed to enforce antitrust laws.

It advocates high costs of production with the resultant high prices which prevent people from buying. Its theory destroys the purchasing power of the people and results in underconsumption. It is the theory of scarcity. Labor will be employed and private debts will be paid only if the people are permitted and encouraged to produce.

The nation needs new wealth, which will be had only through an economy based on fair prices, free competition and more efficient and cheaper distribution. Fixing of prices by monopolies and combines picks the pocket of the buying public.

Americans can boast that heretofore, following every depression, our people have found the impetus to reorganize for greater attainment. They have declined to regard the country as bankrupt and the Government as a receiver. They have been free to plan the progress which has made America great.

We must make known our purpose: That we will renounce this alien viewpoint, and we have and now proclaim the truth that America is yet free to build, to create and to prosper. We will again force recognition of the one great fact: That the most priceless privilege of citizenship under the American flag is the right to seek and obtain merited reward, unhampered, unrestrained and unafraid.


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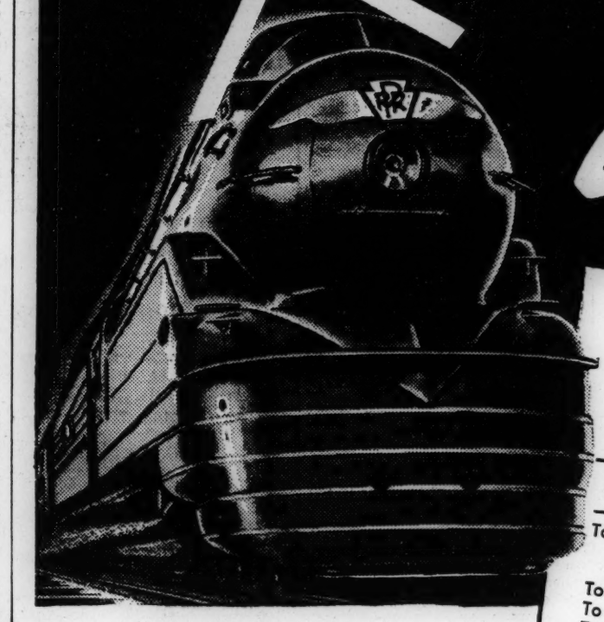

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# Democracy's Day Ends in Austria, Dictator States

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

VIENNA, June 10—Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg held out an olive branch to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler when at the great Fatherland Front rally held here, he stated that while Austrian foreign policy continues to be based on the Rome pact—which means co-operation with Italy and Hungary—he would like to see normal relations established between Germany and Austria.

Austria, he said, is of course within the cultural circle of German peoples and he deplored that any dispute should exist between two German states.

**Conditions of Accord**

The only condition for restoring normal relations, he said, is that Austria's freedom be guaranteed and that the deep devotion of Austrians to their fatherland be respected.

Regarding internal affairs Dr. Schuschnigg said that all persons loyally accepting Austrian independence would be welcomed in the Fatherland Front and be invited to share the burden, opportunity and responsibility of establishing a prosperous German Christian Austria.

**Stress on Nationalism**

This mass meeting here last night is the first since Chancellor Schuschnigg became the sole master of Austria. It takes added significance, in view of the fact that he has just returned from a visit to Premier Benito Mussolini.

It is noted that the Austrian dictator has adopted something of the tone of Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler and laid the chief emphasis as they do on nationalism. He heartily denounced democracy, and said its day is past in Austria.

**Heimwehr Flags Absent**

Though the meeting was well attended, it is alleged that most of the vast audience was present because it was compelled to appear on pain of losing jobs.

This was the first great Fatherland Front rally at which no Heimwehr flags were displayed. Dr. Schuschnigg, however, took pains to express appreciation of Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg and has placed a little strip of the Heimwehr green on the Fatherland Front flag.

*Austrian foreign trade increases: Financial Page.*

# The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

Continued from Page 1

in abeyance to serve Germany and Italy as a tremendous international bribe in coming negotiations.

### The Big Stick

On June 16, the Locarno powers meet. If Britain, France and Belgium should adopt punitive measures against Germany on the score of its Rhineland coup, then it is probable that Germany could be reconciled to an alliance with Italy. But Italy would probably wait until the tentatively scheduled meeting of the League Council on June 26 and the Assembly on June 30 Should these League meetings refuse to lift sanctions, then Italy well might rush without further inhibitions into Germany's arms. Thus the specter of the Triple Alliance may have been conjured up to serve Italy and Germany as a big stick. It will be an unwelcome guest at the Locarno and League banquets. If Germany and Italy are sent away unsatisfied, Austria in its reconciliation diplomacy has possibly raised a convenient bridge on which Germany and Italy may meet.

## Spain—1,000,000 on Strike

**Madrid**—The Leftist Coalition Government of Spain pulled hard on the reins today to stem the runaway of insurgent social and economic forces. Reminiscent of France's disarmament of its political "leagues," the Spanish Government declared laws would be rushed making possession of arms by unofficial groups the gravest of offenses.

### Days That Shake Spain

Nearly 1,000,000 workers are on strike throughout Spain, which has been disorganized for four months. Both employers and workers are beginning to feel the effect of government sternness. The Government has decided on action to force striking elevator operators to pay $52,000 for refusing the Labor Ministry's compromise settlement. Shopkeepers were also warned to refrain from lockouts.

### Velvet Glove Slips

Under this vigorous program the strike front, bolstered by extremists, begins to crack; Syndicalist waiters went back to work. Yet the vexed Spanish picture reveals these things:

Towns in Badajoz threatened by another general strike; a clash between Rightists and Leftists at Barganes Devalverde in Zamora Province, with five injuries; a bomb wrecking the plant of the Socialist newspaper La Tarde; farmers on strike in Andalusia.

### Thunder Over the Pyrenees

The Spanish situation is, perhaps, the most critical of any domestic crisis in Europe. Here Communists and Syndicalists have the best chance of aping the Russian Revolution. The Casares Government, which came to power by uniting all liberal and extremist sanctions, seeks desperately to effect the reforms it promised by evolution. The Radical wing pulls hard on the Left oar, determined to speed the reforms by direct proletariat action.

The Casares Government may yet be forced to seek the support of Center and Rightist groups.

## War Debts—Regret Notes Tendered to U. S.

**War debt defaults** have swung around again, the Associated Press reports.

**Great Britain** was first under the wire with its regrets. Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States, delivered the notice of default at the State Department.

**Britain's** June 15 installment amounts to $85,670,765.

**French officials** indicated France would also default. The French June 15 bill is $74,787,725.

**Belgium** also was heard from with the routine news that it would default on its $9,142,435 installment.

## Monarchism Stirs—In Spain and Austria

**Royalty** itself filled with nostalgia for its old thrones and persuaded that the people are filled with nostalgia for old monarchist "stability"—stirs anew in Europe.

**A monarchist plot** was smashed in Spain. One hundred uniforms were seized from a cache in a building of a Madrid transport agency. This building is near the headquarters of a radical organization. Radicals declare this may be why the first reports were to the effect that 400 uniforms were seized and a Red uprising quelled. They laconically observe that accounts are just naturally quadrupled whenever a "Communist" is involved.

**From Austria** perennial reports are revived that Archduke Otto of Hapsburg is about to be restored to his Austrian throne. Genevieve Tabouis, in the French newspaper L'Oeuvre, is the author of the latest Hapsburg story. She says he even has the date set. She declares that Premier Mussolini and Kurt Schuschnigg, Chancellor of Austria, in their recent conversations, established June 26 or June 30 as the time for the restoration.

**Germany** is said to have been won over. The Austrian people like Otto von Hapsburg personally, and it has been said that they would shed no blood to bring him in nor fight at any barricades to keep him out. Britain, it is believed, would go to slight lengths to oppose restoration. Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia would be the most opposed, and France as the patron of these nations might be forced to display disapproval.

# *Ellis Island Almost Deserted As Tide of Immigration Lags*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 10—Ellis Island, gateway through which millions of immigrants have passed to golden opportunities in the United States, drowsed quietly in New York Bay today, its enormous halls nearly empty and with the chief administrative interest shifted from welcoming incoming aliens to deporting undesirables from American shores.

Seldom now do more than 25 or 30 persons applying for admission pass through the station in a day, officials said, contrasting this with streams of 5000 who were checked in and out daily when it was easier and more popular to seek a fortune in America.

Even 15 years ago, the transient population of the island was likely to be 2000 persons daily, they said, whereas the average for the past year was about 160. Most of the inhabitants now there await deportation.

An inspection tour of the 27-acre island, 15 minutes by ferry from the Battery, showed the great assembly hall peopled by a mother and two children, two women engaged in knitting, and a group of six men reading or playing cards. Only a corner of the vast dining room was set with tableware for luncheon, while dormitory beds for the most part showed no evidence of recent occupancy.

**Changes in Law**

The Immigration Act of 1924, requiring applicants for admission to have been certified by an American Consul in their homeland before coming to the United States, is credited with responsibility for much of the change. It has allowed inspections to be made aboard ship upon arrival, with only doubtful cases referred to Ellis Island. Many immigrants who arrive on the island have defective papers or are persons against whom complaints have been made.

Meanwhile, the incoming tide has dwindled to a mere 35,000 or so a year, from the post-war peak of 805,000 in 1921 and the all-time high of 1,285,000 in 1907. Only 23,000 immigrant aliens were admitted in 1933. The 1935 figure was 34,956.

**Outward Movement**

The net increase of American population by arrival and departure of immigrants has been a minus quantity since 1931, however, when 10,237 more persons left here than arrived in this country. This trend reached a net loss of 112,786 in 1932, but it dropped to 9329 last year. In recent years the largest number of immigrants from any one country entered the United States from Canada.

Deportation touches three classes of people, and it is these with whom the Ellis Island staff is most concerned today. They are voluntary deportees, criminal aliens and aliens within the country illegally. The second group automatically face deportation at the expiration of criminal sentences.

**Staff Keeps Busy**

Because of the volume of work connected with expulsion proceedings, the immigration staff was described as fully as busy today as when it handled crowded shiploads of newcomers. A second factor contributing to increased work is the more detailed attention given to the immigrant these days.

"We have not less than 1000 expulsion cases pending all the time," an official said. "These are present in all stages of completion, but to finish what we call a 'simple' case ordinarily takes a month. Thus Ellis Island has been turned from a receiving station to an expulsion station.

"For incoming persons, a more intensive examination is required all around. We used to do little more than verify names, see that transportation was provided to the destination and be sure that the immigrant had sufficient money to start out—probably $20 or $25. With such enormous crowds, not much else was possible."

**Early Problems**

Since the World War the character of immigration has changed sufficiently to allow better provision for persons who pass through the station. These include clean beds with linen sheets, shower baths and well-arranged tables. Even if the Government had been able to provide comforts of this sort for immigrants before the war, they could not have been used on account of the unsanitary condition of new arrivals, according to a veteran officer. He described the typical immigrant of the heavy immigration period as unacquainted with sanitary devices and dirty beyond description.

"The best we could do was provide plain wire frames for bunks and issue blankets daily," he said. "At times we had as many as 20,000 blankets in stock. These were cleaned daily and reissued at night. It was impossible to separate the bathers from the non-bathers, but we managed to keep the place as clean as we could."

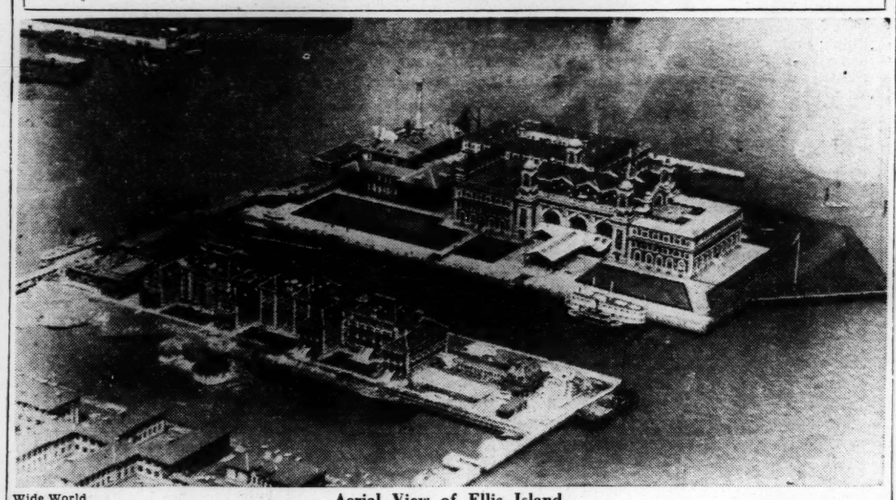
Today's typical immigrant is more likely to have cleanly habits, he said. The chances are that he will be a little better educated, possibly from the professional classes and better supplied with money than his predecessors.

Realizing inadequacies of Ellis Island even with the smaller volume of immigration, the Department of Labor has been following an improvement program that is to cost $1,200,000. Besides a modern reception building, it includes completing the stone sea wall about the island, grading the surface and landscaping.

Americanization activities also have been increased. Patriotic associations help to provide the incoming future citizens with helpful interests, and there is a library of 8000 volumes to help immigrants educationally. Information concerning the United States and its history is supplied in booklet form.

As a matter of fact, the words "immigrant" and "alien" are not emphasized on the island, an official explaining that the Government desired to regard its wards as potential citizens from the start, rather than as strangers in a strange land.

## 'Slack Times' at Gateway to U. S.



Wide World

**Aerial View of Ellis Island**

# Fewer Jail Terms in England Favored by Lord Chief Justice

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—The Lord Chief Justice of England likes "to go on circuit now and then for the purpose of keeping people out of prison."

Speaking recently to the Holloway Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, he outlined schemes whereby that society's work might become less and less. If persons, he explained, were not sent to prison, they could not be discharged from prison, and there would be an end to the whole business.

**Favors Probation Plan**

Lord Hewart does not approve of short sentences. Sentences of one month, or two months, used to be common enough, but, in his opinion, they merely served to demonstrate to the people upon whom they were inflicted the fact that prison life is not half so uncomfortable as might be imagined; that cells are not half so cold; that food is better, possibly, than the food obtainable in the outside world.

Unless the nature of the offense warrants the imposition of a substantial term of imprisonment, it is far more appropriate, Lord Hewart said, to leave the matter of reformatory treatment in the hands of probation officers.

**Fewer Women Prisoners**

Others, it seems, have followed the Lord Chief Justice's line of reasoning. Holloway Prison—which is given over to the use of women delinquents—is, at any rate, showing signs that imprisonment is either less in favor or less necessary than it was. The daily average of numbers there which, in 1919, was 583, has dropped. Last year it was only 352, and this in spite of the fact that, in the same period, the area from which women prisoners are drafted to it has been almost doubled.

Lord Hewart says that there is very real need—if people must be sent to prison at all—to see that they are understandingly helped to come out of it at the end of their sentence with as little difficulty as possible. This is where the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society comes in, but much may be done within the prison itself while sentence is still being served.

At Holloway it is planned, he says, to open a wing for the sole use of young women prisoners in which they may receive training which will aid them in taking the difficult step out of prison and into ordinary free life.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# Three School Case Counts Dropped; Recognition Won by Longshoremen

**Boston Today**

## Judge Cancels 3 School Charges

Judge John M. Gibbs ordered directed verdicts of not guilty for Robert T. Brown and Frederick T. Carroll, both of South Boston, on three counts of conspiracy to steal, conspiracy to solicit unnamed persons to give bribes to Boston School Committee members, and attempted larceny from eight teachers.

The directed verdicts came shortly after the Government had rested its case this noon, and followed a motion by Attorney William R. Scharton, counsel for Carroll, in Suffolk Superior Court, where Brown and Carroll are being tried by Judge Gibbs and a locked-up jury for their alleged teacher job-selling activities.

The two defendants still remain on trial for conspiracy to solicit teachers to bribe members of the school committee, for soliciting these teachers, and for larceny and conspiracy to steal from Mary E. Brennan, a substitute teacher.

Assertion that he would show that the trial is "just a political cover-up" was made today by Mr. Scharton, who kept the spectators which crowded the courtroom on their toes. He indicated that the defense would complete its case this afternoon, calling only the two defendants as witnesses.

Mr. Scharton indicated that Carroll would testify that the job-selling racket existed solely in the mind of Miss Brennan, and that the prosecution of Carroll and Brown is merely a flare-up of South Boston politics, with District Attorney William J. Foley trying to "get" Dr. Mackey, who is opposing the D. A. for mayor of Boston.

Carroll was expected to deny ever having told Miss Brennan that he had any member of the school committee under his control, or that she

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

## Committee Takes Up Bridges Plans

Appropriations requested by the Governor for bridge building, totaling $5,000,050, were narrowly considered by the House Ways and Means Committee at a hearing this morning. State Commissioner of Public Works William F. Callahan was hard put to it to present a clear picture of the rather involved financial operations concerned, as he was plied with questions by members.

Representative William B. Baker of Newton, and Representative Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline and chairman of the committee, apparently looked with scant approval at some features of the plan—and once or twice upset Mr. Callahan's complete composure by repeated questioning on certain points.

As the hearing ended and the matter was relegated to a later executive session, however, it was understood that Democratic and Republican members have agreed to pass a bond issue of about $3,760,000—thus going part way with the Governor.

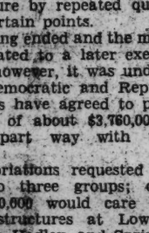
The appropriations requested by him fall into three groups; one totaling $4,300,000 would care for three large structures at Lowell, Holyoke-South Hadley, and Springfield-South End; another of $750,000—with expectation of diversion of $1,500,000 from the Federal Works Program fund of $3,200,000—would pay for three other large bridges at Turners Falls, Sunderland and Northampton-Hadley; and the third of $750,000, would provide for 25 per cent of the cost of repairing of rebuilding 131 local structures—the other 75 per cent being sought from the Federal Government.

Representative Frederick B. Dole of Shelburne, member of the Special Legislative Flood Commission, stressed the need of the local bridges; Senator Theodore R. Plunkett, chairman of this commission, praised the whole of the program; Mayor Dewey G. Archambault of Lowell, backed the Lowell project; and Mayor William P. Yoerg of Holyoke, praised the Holyoke proposal.

The main bone of contention seemed to be the appropriation for for the Lowell, Holyoke and Springfield bridges, for which it was stated, the Federal Government might be expected to contribute from 30 to 40 per cent of the cost. If this is so, said various members of the committee to Mr. Callahan, why is the appropriation sufficient to pay the whole cost? Why not reduce it, at least, from $4,300,000 to $3,850,000 in expectation of the minimum 30 per cent federal assistance?

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*




**Boston and Vicinity:** Somewhat overcast tonight and Thursday; probably with scattered showers; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate variable winds, mostly southeasterly.

**Vermont:** Showers late tonight or Thursday; much cooler Thursday.

**All Other New England States:** Mostly cloudy, showers Thursday and probably on the coast tonight; not much change in temperature.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Moderate to fresh shifting winds, and occasional showers tonight and Thursday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 59 | 67 | Minneapolis | 50 | 66 |
| Bermuda | 74 | 82 | New Orleans | 80 | 92 |
| Chicago | 58 | 80 | New York | 66 | 76 |
| Denver | 50 | 68 | Norfolk | 68 | 72 |
| Helena | 50 | 68 | Philadelphia | 64 | 80 |
| Jacksonville | 78 | 84 | St. Louis | 70 | 94 |
| Kansas City | 60 | 98 | San Francisco | 58 | 68 |
| Los Angeles | 62 | 78 | Washington | 70 | 78 |
| Miami | 82 | 84 | | | |

A—9 a. m. D. S. T., June 10.
B—Maximum, June 9.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 4 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Thursday, 4:14 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:50 p. m.

### Monitor Newscasts Subject to Change

OWING to the uncertainty in the time of the Republican National Convention radiocasts from Cleveland, listeners to the radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" are advised that the noonday programs at 12:30 p. m. and the late afternoon period at 5 p. m. over Station WBZ will be subject to cancellation without notice. The management of the station regrets these cancellations, but feels that it must relay the convention when offered.

## Dolan Deposits Traced by Dodge

On the same day that $2000 and $3000 respectively were withdrawn from the accounts of Winifred White and Edward J. Supple, "dummy" officers of the Legal Securities Corporation, these amounts were deposited in favor of the Legal Securities Corporation in the Federal National Bank (since closed), it was declared in Suffolk Superior Court today by Attorney Robert G. Dodge.

Thus did Mr. Dodge, special counsel for the city, continue to elucidate the complicated financial structure of the Legal Securities Corporation in attemping to prove that Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer, and six others, mulcted the city of $250,000 during the years 1930 to 1932. The city claims that this sum, made through the Legal Securities Corporation which it alleges was Dolan's firm, should be accounted for, Judge Edward F. Hanify is hearing the case.

The $3000 withdrawal was made on December 5, 1929.

These disclosures gained increased significance in view of the fact that J. Edward Quinn, Dolan business associate, has already testified that he put up the $5000 to start the Legal Securities firm and that he

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

## Shoe Fair Shows Increase in Sales

An unprecedented volume of orders continued to flow to exhibitors on the second day of the 17th annual Boston Shoe Fair in the Hotel Statler, it was announced last night by the general manager of the event, James H. Stone.

"The sales volume," he reported, "is far beyond our greatest expectations and can only be taken as an indication of a firm confidence in business prospects for the last half of this year."

Buyers this year have come from all parts of the United States, with the largest number from any single city coming from Richmond, Va. There are also 75 visitors from Canada and one from Australia.

A special boom in ski boots is reported by firms manufacturing them. They are bidding strongly for orders for new, colorful ski boots, which are obviously not intended for skiing but rather for fashionable wear with ski suits by ladies who do not indulge in that increasingly popular sport.

The fair, sponsored by the New England Shoe and Leather Association, ends officially tonight.

## Four-Day Fog Blankets Coast

For the fourth consecutive day dense fog cloaked the New England coast from Maine to Narragansett Bay this morning. Shipping was again delayed although the fog cleared later in the inner harbor.

Two steamers from Norfolk with coal were held outside the harbor after being delayed 24 hours by the fog. The steamer, City of Flint, from Manchester and Liverpool and the steamer West Cawthon, from African ports came in today after being held in the lower harbor since yesterday noon.

Vessels which left their docks and were forced to anchor in the harbor before sailing because of fog, as well as those that remained at their piers all night, moved downstream preparatory to working their way outward when the fog permitted.

## Shunting Engine Goes to 'Dry Dock'

A 40-ton shunting locomotive used in the Everett yards of the New England Coke Company, spurned the roundhouse as a "dry dock" yesterday when its time for general overhauling came around.

The new derrick-lighter Eastern Chief, most powerful of its kind in the world, and most recent addition to the facilities of the Port of Boston, took care of the situation.

Picking up the locomotive and swinging it gracefully and easily, the Eastern Chief then moved down the Mystic River and finally moored at the Atlantic Works in East Boston. Here the engine was swung ashore once more by the big crane, to be thoroughly overhauled by the shipyard engineers.

## Court Practice Bill Passes House

The bill prohibiting judges, assistant judges, special justices, clerks and assistant clerks from appearing as counsel in civil cases in their own courts was passed by the House, to me engrossed today by a vote of 51 to 39. The bill applies to all District Courts of the Commonwealth, regardless of size.

Last year a law was enacted forbidding the same public officers to try criminal cases in their own courts.

**Boston Today**

## Longshoremen Win Recognition

Labor scored a point today, gaining recognition for the coastwise longshoremen's union.

Agreements signed by Daniel J. Donovan, vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association, and representative of three steamship lines, operating to Gulf of Mexico ports were placed in hands of the steamship operators and stevedoring companies today. Negotiations with other companies are to open shortly.

Longshoremen handling the coastwise ships have always worked under open shop conditions at Boston, although they had an unrecognized union. Today, Local 1394, affiliated with International Longshoremen's Association, is on a par with the "deporter" longshoremen (those who handle foreign ships), and is recognized as the spokesman for hundreds of men who load and discharge coastwise ships, for the first time in the history of the port.

Wages and working conditions remain unchanged—for the present—but the agreement, which expires Oct. 31, guarantees two hours' pay for men ordered to report for work at such times as there is no work because of conditions beyond control. Wages are specified in the agreement as 85 cents an hour for stated time and $1.25 for overtime, with a 48-hour week.

## Amoskeag Plans Again in Confusion

The business affairs of the closed Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N. H., now under reorganization proceedings in federal court, were temporarily thrown into confusion today at a hearing on the feasibility and fairness of the proposed reorganization plan before Special Master Arthur Black when John L. Hall, counsel for Frederick C. Dumaine, treasurer of the mills, suddenly announced that the plan was no longer feasible.

Taking objectors entirely by surprise, Mr. Hall outlined reasons for the company's inability to go ahead with the plan. He said that a majority of the bondholders preferred to withdraw their money from the company choosing part "B," of the plan by which they could exchange each $100 principal amount of bonds for $50 in cash and one-half share of second preferred stock. This would mean, he said, that $2,300,000 would be taken out of the quick assets of the company, leaving approximately $6,600,000. Furthermore, he said, expenditures caused by the recent flood would amount $2,500,000, also to be taken from the quick

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

## Cuban Stowaway Is on His Way Back

The Dick Whittington of Cuba came to Boston today.

Thoroughly modernized but still in search of the land of promise where gold was so plentiful that streets were paved with it, Jose Antonio Aguirre, a little older than the original Dick, arrived as a stowaway on the American freighter, Olancho, in at Long Wharf with bananas from Veracoa, Cuba.

Tales of doles, a life of ease, contentment and happiness, had reached Jose during the three months he tramped about Cuba looking for work. When he reached Veracoa and saw the Stars and Stripes floating above the Olancho, he visualized generous Uncle Sam with his hand in his pockets, crept aboard the ship, hid in the cargo hold.

Two and a half days after the steamed sailed, Jose came out of hiding, sought the galley in search of food, was discovered and locked up. For stowaways are "poor baggage" in the vernacular of steamship men. If they escape in the United States the ship faces a heavy fine.

Immigration officials took charge of Jose today. At a hearing before a board of special inquiry, Jose told of long and fruitless search for worl., that he was oldest of seven children, that his mother needed aid, but even the New Deal could not be brought into use in this case. Jose was an alien and illegally here. The officials had no alternative. Jose was ordered deported, sailed this afternoon on the same steamer that brought him here, spent less than a day in the "land of the free."

## Boston Gas Won't Enter Cambridge

Two hundred and sixty men will continue to have jobs and the city of Cambridge to benefit by $2,000,000 worth of taxable property as a result of announcement at a hearing today before the Public Utilities Commission that the Boston Consolidated Gas Company formally withdrew its petition asking for approval of a contract for the sale of gas to the Cambridge Gas Light Company.

The contract anticipated the abandonment of the Cambridge plant.

Robert H. Holt, counsel for the Boston Consolidated, announced that his company had agreed to withdraw the contract. He said the Cambridge Company has entered into an agreement for the construction of a new water-gas plant.

Theodore J. Lynch, city solicitor of Cambridge, who has been fighting the Boston-Cambridge contract, said the cancellation and today's termination of the utilities hearing were a "mystery" to him. Mr. Lynch declared he will go forward with his proposed rate case investigation.

# Battle Against Racketeers In R. I. Advances

### Two Court Decisions Aid in Promoting Drive of Attorney General

### Warwick Raid Legal

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 10—The department of Attorney General John P. Hartigan today had recorded two victories in its legal battle to drive alleged "gambling racketeers" from Rhode Island.

The first victory was obtained in the Supreme Court where the highest judicial body of the State dismissed a constitutional question which would have taken the injunction suit of the Skilled Game Operators of Rhode Island against the Providence Board of Police and Fire out of the Superior Court.

The second gain was in the Fourth District Court at Apponaug where Judge James W. Leighton, in an opinion handed down yesterday, denied a motion of Cameron O'Connor of Warwick to quash a search and seizure warrant and return certain property seized during a raid on his home on Butler Court, Warwick Downs, April 18. O'Connor is alleged by the police to be the "Policy King" of Rhode Island.

During the raid at his home Warwick police, under the direction of Chief of Police Henry J. Ledoux, seized considerable policy, pool and illegal horse race paraphernalia, in addition to a private telephone system which included submarine cables. Five arrests were made and as a result of the arrests the motion was filed on May 22.

**Defense Move**

The decision on the constitutional point raised by the Skilled Game Operators of Rhode Island was handed down yesterday by Presiding Justice Jeremiah E. O'Connell. The action, a defense move by the operators against the police seizure of machines, was interrupted when the question was raised regarding the constitutionality of the statute under which the police made raids after the Superior Court had granted a restraining order to prevent the Providence police from seizing the "games of skill."

However, the Providence Bureau of Police and Fire, on advice of Attorney General Hartigan, "cleaned up" the city within 24 hours after the temporary injunction was granted.

**Technical Victory**

The development yesterday was a technical victory for Attorney General Hartigan, upon whose motion the Supreme Court took its action. The case is now referred back to the Superior Court where a hearing on the Skilled Game Operators of Rhode Island's petition for a preliminary injunction is to be heard.

It is the legal opinion at the Court House, in view of the Supreme Court decision, that in the event of the injunction against the police being made permanent, the law officers may act in accordance with another statute, which formed the basis for previous action.

As a result of the decision handed down by Judge Leighton in the Fourth District Court, Attorney General Hartigan made it known that Assistant Attorney General Michael De Ciantis has been instructed to have O'Connor and John Rutter, also arrested in connection with the raids, brought to trial on June 25. They are charged with conspiracy to operate a number pool.

Peter W. McKiernan, counsel for O'Connor, alleged in his motion that the warrants used in the raids were not proper and as a result the arrests and the seizures were illegal.

## Providence Policeman Invents Portable Radio

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 10 (AP)—Perry Briggs, radio expert of the Providence Police Department, has invented a portable set he suggests could be used by patrolmen on their beat. Mr. Briggs attached an aluminum box to his trouser belt and ran a wire to an earphone on his head. He walked two miles from headquarters receiving the regular police shortwave broadcast.

The aluminum box, he explained, contains a single tube and battery, and is described as a super-regenerative ultra high-frequency detector.

## Prominent Figures at Republican Convention

Wide World

**Four Bay State Delegates at Cleveland**

Left to Right—Representative Allen T. Treadway; John Richardson of Boston, National Committeeman; Representative Joseph Martin, Landon's Floor Manager; Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy Under Former President Hoover

# Boston Tax Rise Puts City Nearer 'Pay-as-Go' Goal

With the tax rate for 1936 increased by $1 to a new high of $38, according to Mayor Mansfield's announcement yesterday, Boston continues to lead all American cities of more than 500,000 population. Its nearest competitor for this dubious distinction is Detroit, with a rate of $30.70.

The present high rate, though, holds promise of happier days for taxpayers in the near future—if the Mayor's plans go through satisfactorily. His policy is to work for the gradual elimination of the city debt—thus relieving the taxpayers of further interest burdens.

Although it is not possible to estimate the total of welfare costs this year, Mr. Mansfield based the tax rate upon a reduction of borrowing to $6,000,000 this year, compared to $10,000,000 in 1935.

**Pay-As-You-Go Policy**

The Boston Municipal Research Bureau, figuring on no further borrowing at all this year, had predicted a tax rate for 1936 of $42. The policy which it advised was a reduction of borrowing amounting to $5,000,000 for each of the next two years, which would have returned the city to a pay-as-you-go policy by 1938.

Mayor Mansfield is working toward the same end but in a more gradual way. He pointed out that if he had provided for borrowing $10,000,000 again this year the tax rate might have been cut by $1.50 instead of increased $1—but that such a procedure would have stored up further grief for taxpayers in the future.

**Valuation Decrease**

Although the present increase is due largely to the first step in a program of reduced borrowing, another factor is the lessened revenue from the property tax resulting from decreased valuations. There has also been an increase of from $1,010,898 in the Elevated Railway deficit for 1935 to 1,426,074 this year, and a rise in the Governor Square subway deficiency from $85,166 last year to $113,622 this year. The Sumner Tunnel deficit also has inincreased from $11,363 in 1935 to $200,749 this year.

School maintenance costs, however, have been cut from $17,303,100 in 1935 to $17,132,388, and the Mayor has succeeded in reducing Bostons maintenance costs as a whole from $42,292,642 last year to $40,235,210.

Announcement of the increase in Boston's tax rate from $37 to $38 is seen as having great significance to the Mansfield administration.

**Ammunition for Curley**

First, the rise in the tax rate provides Mayor Mansfield's arch enemy, Gov. James M. Curley, with more ammunition for his regular broadsides against the man who took his place at the foot of Beacon Hill. Yet, the tax rise is strictly in accord with Mayor Mansfield's policy of strengthening the city's credit and paying off some of the many debts the Mayor claims to have been

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

# Labor Demands 'Spy' Curbs And State Bargaining Act

**Up and Down Beacon Hill**

Massachusetts labor has already decided upon two of its major 1936 campaign issues. They are the proposed legislation to curb the activities of "spies" and "stool pigeons" within labor organizations and to establish a state labor relations board to guarantee to Massachusetts workers in intrastate industry the right of collective bargaining.

Not that the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor will ignore entirely the vote of those who opposed raising the school leaving age from 14 to 16 years nor the legislative stand against ratification of the federal child labor amendment. Rather, the emphasis will be placed upon that legislation about which all labor factions may unite speedily.

**Measures Now Pending**

These measures are pending before the Legislature at present, the "spy" bill having been ordered to a third reading in the House, and the "Baby Wagner-Connery bill" having been referred to the Senate Ways and Means Committee. The proposals are new this year.

Of course, labor is cognizant of the fact that labor legislation is rarely ever adopted in the initial proposal year. Often it requires a decade of work to force legislative action upon a single liberal proposal for the worker. Labor leaders are prepared for possible defeat, but are ready to retaliate against those responsible.

**Labor United on Bill**

As Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent of the State Federation, said today, all organized labor is behind the "spy" bill and the measure to establish a state labor relations board. Organized labor, he added, is universally embittered by the activities of labor "spies" and "stool pigeons" who forment undesirable strikes and bore from within to destroy the effectiveness of labor organizations. All labor, he said, wants the right to participate in collective bargaining, realizing that in unity lies their real strength.

Therefore, the federation is maintaining a close watch on the vote taken on both measures in the House and Senate. The House, with many members absent, voted against the state labor relations board measure. Labor hopes to line up senatorial support for the measure thus forcing it back into the House for another vote. Senatorial success undoubtedly would mean complete victory, for labor has always been stronger in the House than in the Senate.

**See Senate Victory**

It is understood labor has two or three Republican votes promised in the Senate, which would guarantee victory, if the Democrats, as usual, vote together.

But the labor representatives are watching closely to detect any switch in the voting, which would be taken as evidence that the switchers had succumbed to pressure exerted by opposing industrialists.

Many who oppose labor on these issues may have cause to regret their stand when the November election rolls around. Organized labor proved powerful in the 1934 election when it played a major role in Governor Curley's victory over Gaspar G. Bacon, upon whom labor declared war. In addition several legislators who had been consistent in their anti-labor voting failed of re-election. Many of these defeats may be attributed mainly to the Democratic landslide of 1934, but organized workers, through continual campaigning, swung many a vote.

**Close Check Kept**

That is the action planned this year. The legislators themselves, of course, are providing practically all the campaign material to be used by the opposition.

And ducking roll calls on the proposals will not help the legislators. Labor's legislative agent is making note of all those absent on roll calls. Those open to a possible charge of "ducking" will receive plenty of criticism.

Edgar M. Mills

## Rural Sidewalk Building Goes On

Sidewalk construction by the Department of Public Works, in cooperation with the WPA, aimed specifically at reducing the number of motor accidents to pedestrians, reached a new peak today with approximately 7000 men employed on 480 miles of sidewalks. Under Commissioner William F. Callahan's schedule some 525 miles of sidewalk will be constructed throughout the Commonwealth by the time the program is completed.

In 1934 and 1935, there were 800 accidents to pedestrians in Massachusetts. To remedy this situation, the new sidewalks are being constructed at points along highways which have been discovered to be especially hazardous, according to a survey made by the State Department of Public Works.

While the construction of sidewalks protects pedestrians and affords relief to the unemployed, other benefits also are achieved. Commissioner Callahan pointed out that placing curbing at the sides of the highways is extremely beneficial in preserving the roads and preventing erosion, thus reducing the cost of maintaining the highways. Property values also are increased to great extent by the construction of sidewalks, he said, and real estate owners throughout the Commonwealth have acclaimed the construction of sidewalks in front of their property.

Approximately 200 miles of granite curbing is being used in the sidewalk construction program. It is estimated that from 300 to 400 men in the quarries of Massachusetts have been kept busy supplying this granite during the past six months.

The expense of constructing sidewalks is being met from the $4,000,000 allotted in the 1935 bond issue and additional funds donated by the WPA. It is estimated that from 80 to 90 per cent goes to labor.

## Harvard Elects History Writers

Information that the long awaited successor to Channing, Turner and Hart's "Guide to American History" is on its way, was contained in a grant of funds to Harvard's four leading active historians today.

Profs. James P. Baxter, Samuel E. Morison, Arthur M. Schlesinger and Frederick Merk are the recipients and the new work can be expected for publication some time during 1937. The former book, done by Profs. Edward Channing, Frederick Turner and Albert Bushnell Hart, who were famous in their time as "The Big Three" among American historians, was prepared for the use of scholars and writers in need of a quick reference to incidents of American history. The first edition was issued during the 1890's and the last revision came in 1912. Harvard considers the four present grant recipients as logical successors to her previous world-renowned historians.

Professor Merk is an authority on the growth of the nation between 1760 and 1840; Professor Morison specializes on the history of the 13 Colonies up to 1760; Professor Baxter deals with the diplomatic history of America, and Professor Schlesinger with the social and intellectual side.

# Coalition Interests N.E. Group

### Bay State Delegates See Possibilities in Promoting Idea

### Ely's Statement Stirs Discussion

### Support of Governor Landon for Presidential Nomination is Growing

Possibility of a coalition anti-New Deal ticket for President and Vice-President provided one of the most interesting discussions among the New England delegations today. It was particularly marked in the case of the Massachusetts group.

The coalition possibilities were heightened with the receipt of word that former Gov. Joseph T. Ely of Massachusetts would "walk out" of the Democratic Party if the Democrats sought to revive such policies as the NRA and the AAA.

(The report of former Governor Ely's statement of Westfield, Mass., appears on page one.)

Meanwhile the delegates devoted major attention to platform recommendations of the alignment of their groupings for the initial balloting. It was apparent that the support of Governor Landon as the Presidential candidate was growing.

### Coalition Ticket Idea Gaining Ground Among Bay State Delegates

CLEVELAND, June 10 (AP)—Sentiment appeared to be spreading today in Massachusetts Republican convention delegation for a Republican-anti New Deal Democratic coalition ticket for President and Vice-President.

Bay Staters, who had given little attention to the idea a few days ago, were seriously discussing it.

Robert Gardiner Wilson Jr., Boston, a member of the Rules Committee, favored Joseph B. Ely, former Massachusetts Governor and anti-New Deal Democrat, for the Vice-Presidency.

Others, including Robert E. Goodwin, Concord, and Arthur H. Starrett, Athol, member of the organization committee, indicated they were leaning to several other Democrats, although they named none.

The resolutions sub-committee had under consideration today a resolution drafted by Representative Allen T. Treadway and presented by George F. Booth, resolutions committee member. He would reassert the party's belief "in a protective tariff policy designed to secure American agriculture, industry and labor the chief opportunity to supply the needs of the home market and to maintain American wages and the American standard of living."

It would have the platform approve the negotiation of bilateral reciprocal trade agreements to be subject to the approval of Congress, whenever such arrangements could be affected "consistent with the principle of protection and without injury to American producers."

### Bridges Holding Aloof On the Vice-Presidency Nomination Proposal

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10 (AP)—Gov. H. Styles Bridges still withheld definite announcement today on his possible entry into the race for the Republican vice-presidential nomination while young party leaders from various states sought to line up support for him.

The New Hampshire delegation to the Republican convention actively boomed the 38-year-old Governor, but greater interest centered on results of a series of conferences of Young Republicans.

Walter J. Mahoney, president of the Association of New York State Republican Clubs, said strong sentiment was apparent for Governor Bridges among younger members of the party.

Clarence V. Beck, Attorney Gen-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

## El Now Includes Chelsea, Revere

With the physical changeover accomplished this morning with small delay, residents of Revere and Chelsea today began to enjoy the benefits of the 10-cent fare from their cities to any point reached by the Boston Elevated system, as the latter line began operation of the former Eastern Massachusetts routes in those cities.

First two in a long line of commuters who will use the line from Revere and Chelsea to Boston were Miss Rebecca Friedman of 45 Kimball Avenue, Revere, and Angelo Ciampa of 24 Bosson Street, Revere, who caught the first car from the Revere Beach Loop off Ocean Avenue at 5:20 a. m., today.

Last night, with torchlights, red fire, fireworks and huzzas, citizens of Revere hailed the Elevated's coming to their city. Mayor James M. O'Brien of Revere, an old carman himself, took the controls of the first Elevated car to cross the boundary line from Boston to Revere. Then, with a din of whistles, noise-making apparatus and music, a parade quickly formed and escorted the procession, consisting of three Elevated cars and a bus, and marched up by way of Broadway and Beach Street to Revere. Aboard the first car were Edward Dana, vice-president and general manager of the Boston Elevated, and other officials of the road. Later the Revere Chamber of Commerce held a celebration supper, in which Mr. Dana, Mayor O'Brien and Fred Cummings, vice-president of the Eastern Massachusetts, spoke.

# *What—When—Where*

**In and Around Boston Tonight**

**Theaters**

"PARNELL" (Shubert)—Historical romance starring Dennis King and Edith Barrett. Written by the late Elsie Schauffler, and presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

**Movies**

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The Return of Jimmy Valentine." 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Under Two Flags," with Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert and Victor McLaglen. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

FINE ARTS — Charles Laughton, Merle Oberon and Robert Donat in "Private Life of Henry VIII." 1:15, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45. Fox Movietone News. March of Time # 14, and at 12:45 daily Haydn's Symphony # 6 in G major, recorded by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under direction of Serge Koussevitzky.

UPTOWN—"The Ex-Mrs. Bradford," with William Powell and Jean Arthur. 1:05, 4:05, 7:10, 10. Also "Till We Meet Again," featuring Gertrude Michael and Herbert Marshall. 2:45, 5:40, 8:40.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Edward G. Robinson in "Bullets or Ballots." Fenway: 1:10, 4:07, 7:04, 10. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:13, 4, 6:50, 9:34. Also "Sky Parade," with Gimmie Whiten, William Garaan and Katherine de Mille. Fenway, 2:42, 5:39, 8:36. Paramount: 9:10, 11:58 a. m., 2:46, 5:34, 8:22.

MEMORIAL — "Show Boat," with Irene Dunne, Allan Jones, Charles Winninger, and many others. 10:26 a. m., 12:55, 3:26, 5:56, 8:21. Tonight: Preview at 10:10 p. m. of "Let's Sing Again," starring Bobby Green. Also "Bunker Bean."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "A Day's Journey," "Water Sports," "Coral Island of the Atlantic," "Fisherman's Luck," "Popular Science," newsreels and other shorts.

**Tonight at the Pops**

"Procession of the Sardar," from the "Caucasian Sketches"..Ippolitov-Ivanov
Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" .....Mendelssohn
Rachem .....Manna-Zucca
(Arranged by Jacchia)
Fantasia, "Aida" .....Verdi
"Unfinished" Symphony, First Movement .....Schubert
Allegro moderato
Meditation from "Thais" .....Massenet
Violin Solo: Julius Theodorowicz
Bolero .....Ravel
Victor Herbert Favorites
Arranged by Sanford
"On the Trail," from the "Grand Canyon" Suite.....Grofé
First Hungarian Dance.....Brahms

BOSTON—Nils Asther, Adrienne Ames and Fritz Kortner in "Abdul the Damned." 10:16 a. m., 1:14, 4:12, 7:10, 10:08. Also "The Harvester," with Ann Rutherford. 11:43 a. m., 2:41, 5:35, 8:37. Tomorrow: "Show Boat," starring Irene Dunne, Allan Jones, and Paul Robeson. Also "Two in Revolt," featuring a trained dog, Lightning.

TREMONT—Elisabeth Bergner in "Escape Me Never." 9, 11:53 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. Also "Next Time We Love," with Margaret Sullavan. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:20.

EXETER—"Snowed Under," with George Brent and Genevieve Tobin. 1:45, 4:45, 7:50. Also "Under Two Flags," with Ronald Colman. 2:45, 5:50, 8:54.

METROPOLITAN—"The Case Against Mrs. Ames," with Madeleine Carroll and George Brent. 11:07 a. m., 1:47, 4:41, 7:35, 10:19. Stage: Ted Lewis with his Rhythm Rhapsody Revue.

**Radio Programs**
**On Page 11**

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell in "Trouble for Two." Orpheum: 10:40 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:20. Also "Devil's Squadron," with Richard Dix. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

MODERN—"A Message to Garcia," featuring Wallace Beery, Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles. 10:18 a. m., 1:07, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also Gertrude Michael in "Forgotten Faces." 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:38, 5:27, 8:15.

UNIVERSITY—Clark Gable in "Men in White." 3:25, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Front Page Woman." 1:45, 5, 8:10.

**Other Events**

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Supper and informal meeting of the Young Voters' Group, 46 Beacon Street, 6:30.

EVERETT WPA DRAMATICS—"The Idiot," presented by the Yiddish Civic Art Theater with orchestral selections. Charles Rosen, conductor. Everett Community Center Hall, 178 Union Street, 8:30.

SOUTH END WPA LECTURE — "Social Security," by Mrs. Vivienne Stokes, with Boston Concert Band, William A. Barrington-Sargent, conductor. Also movies and vaudeville, South Armory, Irvington Street, 8:45.

**Tomorrow**

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "English Rooms" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

MASS. SCHOOL OF ART —Exhibition of students' work in costume design, general design, drawing, painting, modeling and sculpture, 364 Brookline Avenue, 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.

WPA CONCERT — Boston Concert Band, William A. Barrington-Sargent, conductor. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, Noon.

FENWAY PARK—Baseball game, Boston Red Sox vs. St. Louis Browns, 3.

# Providence Deputies Payless And No Cash Due Till July 1

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 10—Deputy sheriffs in Providence County will be forced to work until the end of the fiscal year, June 30, without wages because of an overdrawn budget, unless Gov. Theodore Francis Green allows a transfer of money from another fund to the sheriff's account, it was learned today.

Deputy sheriffs on duty at the Providence County Courthouse work with sober faces. They told newspapermen that they did not receive on June 5 their pay checks for the two weeks previous. They said they had been informed that no more money would be forthcoming until the end of the fiscal year.

**Political Break**

Because of the break between the Democratic State leaders and Sheriff Philip E. Quinn, who is an admitted supporter of City Auditor Thomas P. McCoy, Blackstone Valley Democratic leader opposed to Governor Green, no official comment was available at the State House.

Unofficially it was stated that perhaps Sheriff Quinn had hired so many new deputies that his appropriation for salaries was used up. Several administration leaders, were unable to give an estimate of the number of deputies in Providence County. They did say, however, that Mr. Quinn is the only sheriff in the State who has withheld his fees from the office of the general treasurer since elected to office in January, 1935. Other sheriffs turned in their fees, complying with the orders from the office of the budget director, Christopher Del Sesto.

**Salary Increase Voted**

Because of criticism at the failure of Mr. Quinn to comply with the orders of the budget director and to establish for the first time in years the amount of fees collected by a sheriff of Providence County, the last session of the General Assembly passed a special act which forces the sheriff to turn in the fees after July 1. In lieu of the fees, the General Assembly increased Sheriff Quinn's salary from $5000 to $7500.

It was said at the State House that an investigation showed that no other sheriff's department faces a shortage of funds.

Inquiry revealed that when Sheriff Quinn sent his pay roll to the budget director recently it was returned to him with the notification that there was not sufficient money in his department to meet the wages.

## 'Iron Ponies' Show Their Paces

Wide World

**Locomotive Models in Roundhouse**

**Builders of Miniature Engines Preparing for International Exhibit at Oxford, Maine**

# *What's Going On in the Arts*

**Symphony Hall**

IN the foyer of Symphony Hall there is an exhibition of paintings which have been furnished by the Boston Art Club. The effort has been made, no doubt, to provide light, summery fare which will be pleasing to Pops guests. The Art Club could have provided more choice goods without burdening the visitors. Symphony Hall has not yet been taken seriously enough by the Boston art community. The space it contributes and the vast number of people who are likely to see—and even sometimes to buy—the pictures should be more appreciated. These very exhibitors have not been given their chance, for in almost every instance we have seen better displays by them elsewhere.

A few canvases stand out, notably Rosamund Coolidge's "Portrait of a Rebel," Gertrude Tonsberg's "Skyline," Robert Horrigan's "Leslie Rogers" and Harold Rotenberg's "Taxco, Mexico."

We hope for more but better exhibitions at Symphony Hall.

**Grace Horne Galleries**

In the last days of the season the Grace Horne Galleries are showing a miscellany of pictures by Bostonians. In a sense, it is a résumé of the past season, for one or two canvases or water colors from many of the soloists at the gallery are to be seen in this collection.

The display is good, and one concludes after looking at the ensemble that this gallery has done a service to the city by showing works of the younger generation, and by giving prominence to artists who have been forced by the altering circumstances of Boston art life to remain in obscurity.

There is, for example, Alexis Arapoff, whose spontaneous brush and constant enterprise furnish interest in local displays. Here we see a delightful "Interior" of an old mansion in which are seated a woman and three children. Arapoff has conveyed the sedate characteristics of the house and the domestic warmth imparted to it by the dwellers. A "Still-life" shows further his exuberance with brush and colors when he apprehends a vase of flowers. The pigment seems to overflow, the blossoms fairly burst in radiance, there are no boundaries, there is no beginning or end, it is something continuous and free and alive. Karl Zerbe's still-lifes seem very organized and carefully calculated by comparison.

Sam Charles is another artist with spontaneous touch. His washes and drawings keep showing increased insight and a more responsible handling of a seemingly irresponsible method. "Winter Still-Life," by Herbert Barnet, has a decorative symbolism; the dry, curling stems with a blossom or leaf adhering here and there show taste and imagination. D. A.

**Dancers' Holidays**

DANCERS — like busmen and bookmen—take shop holidays. Their recreation lies in work.

Otto Ashermann, who made his Boston début with Hans Wiener in 1931, and studied at the Jooss School in England last summer, will take the full six-weeks course at the Bennington School of the Dance, probably entering Charles Weidman's Workshop Group. Miriam Kornfield, the young artist who shows so much promise, has also enlisted for the six weeks of work at Bennington. Pauline Chellis, after conducting a summer course in modern dance at her studio, July 6 to 31, will take the final two weeks at Bennington for research in dance pedagogy and go from thence to the Humphrey-Weidman summer course held in New York the latter part of August.

Hans Wiener will teach at the Perry-Mansfield Camp, a summer school of the dance and theater arts in the high Rockies at Steamboat Springs, Colorado—an eight-weeks course.

Miriam Winslow, now on tour with her four dancers, will take them to her farm in New Hampshire in August and September for further training and preparation for the fall concert season. This is the first summer in recent years she has not gone abroad for special study in foreign forms.

Edouard du Buron will work on his "Tropical Suite" and "Hymn Cycle" for presentation in a fall recital. He also expects to give some solo recitals on the Cape, at Provincetown and elsewhere.

Further afield, the dancers pursue similar paths. Carola Goya, Spanish dancer, has recently sailed for further study and the preparation of a new program in Spain. Agnes de Mille will carry on her research in antique dance forms in England. Angna Enters, combining holidays and work in the Mediterranean countries, will cast her observant eye over human traits and customs, to be transcribed later in her own terse and witty way. M. L.

# *Model Engines Puff and Toot At 'Live Steamers' Convention*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OXFORD, Maine, June 10—The Brotherhood of "Live Steamers" have just concluded the first annual international meeting at the 1000-foot oval track here.

The "Live Steamers" build miniature locomotives that perform in the same manner as the iron monsters they resemble. Although the engines are only three or four feet long, a foot high and perhaps six inches wide, they burn coal, puff and whistle like their big brothers and carry 125 pounds of steam pressure. Many of the locomotives are built to the scale of a half-inch to the foot and every part is in correct proportion.

**Largest Model Shown**

The largest and fastest locomotive shown is a model of Pinken, a locomotive built by the American Locomotive Company, which was constructed by C. S. Robbins of Keene, N. H. Modeled on a scale of three-quarters of an inch to a foot, it developed a speed of 10 miles an hour, which is the equivalent of 160 miles an hour in a full-sized locomotive. Mr. Robbins values it at $2200, although the cost of materials was but $72. Reason: he had worked an average of two hours a day every day for the last two years on its construction.

Charles A. Purinton of Marblehead, Mass., showed a model upon which he has been working for nearly three years.

Henry Kimball of Swampscott, Mass., a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the youngest exhibitor, showed a model 36 inches long and weighing 40 pounds. It is a replica of a New Haven Atlantic model with a four-four-two drive and hauled five adults. It was started in 1932 and completed in 1935.

**Displays Two Types**

Harry Sait of Old Orchard Beach, Maine, showed two models. One is a 2½-inch gauge "free lance" model which the builder said embodied many original ideas. It is 42 inches long and weighs 85 pounds. The other is a model of a Chesapeake and Ohio locomotive. It weighs 110 pounds and is 62 inches long.

Eugene Stevens, state highway patrolman of Norway, Maine, showed two models, the first an old Rhode Island type of 3½-inch gauge. The second he built himself since last September spending 1300 hours in its construction. It has a four-six-two drive, weighs 300 pounds and has hauled 11 men weighing 1900 pounds.

Everett R. Ryan of Wakefield, Mass., who attended the meet, says he is building a model of an electric locomotive which will run either with a third rail or with batteries carried on a flat car. He says that he is perfecting a dynometer to register the performance of models and make competitive meets possible.

# Ickes's Son Gets PWA Job in Boston

Firm believers in the policy of beginning at the bottom and working to the top are Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and his sons. Mr. Ickes senior is already at the top. Today, his son Robert is at the bottom.

Robert graduated from Lake Forest University, Illinois, last Saturday. Monday he presented himself to local PWA authorities with a letter from his father, national head of the organization, requesting that the young man be given some hard work to do.

He was immediately given a position as new inspection clerk on the $3,000,000 Aberjona sewer construction job by J. Arthur Garrod, state engineer inspector for the PWA, who said that the son of the chief would be given plenty of hard work.

Summer before this, Robert worked in the West for the National Park Service.

# Missing Teller Of Salem Indicted

A missing teller of the Merchants' National Bank of Salem, Claude H. Knowlton, was indicted today by the Federal Grand Jury for embezzlement of $25,750 of bank money. Knowlton disappeared May 29.

An audit of the bank's funds by a Federal Reserve Bank agent shortly after the teller's disappearance disclosed the shortage. Federal sleuths traced Knowlton to Newark where he was last seen. As yet, he is unapprehended.

The indictment was returned to Federal Judge George C. Sweeney, following an investigation of evidence presented by John A. Canavan, Judge Sweeney issued a bench warrant for Knowlton's arrest.

# Connecticut Plans Safety Chats With Visiting Motorists

HARTFORD, Conn., June 10 (AP)—Any out of State motorists driving into Connecticut next Sunday need not feel alarmed if they find themselves halted at the State line by inspectors of the motor vehicle department.

The inspectors simply want to chat a moment about Connecticut's highway safety campaign and will make a polite request that the driver operate carefully while within the confines of this State.

Motor Vehicle Commissioner Michael A. Connor revealed today that two inspectors experimented along the Massachusetts-Connecticut border last Sunday with this novel method of traffic regulation with such success that next Sunday more inspectors will be out to greet incoming motorists.

# Dolan Deposits Traced by Dodge

(Continued from Page 9)

had taken the money in bills from a box at his home.

Mr. Dodge also took up the question of the $20,000 borrowed from the Federal National Bank to establish the Legal Securities Corporation under the Blue Sky laws. Phillip McKeown, employed by the receivers of the bank, testified that on Jan. 15, 1930, $10,000 was deposited to the account of Winifred A. White, "dummy" treasurer of Legal Securities, and was drawn out on the same day in two amounts—$9898.33 and $101.67.

Mr. McKeown testified that this represented half the $20,000 discounted for 90 days.

Mr. Dodge then sought to bring out similar facts in connection with Edward J. Supple, "dummy" president of the corporation, who went with Miss White to borrow the $20,000. The witness said that he could not locate the ledger sheet of Mr. Supple's regular account and that his "special" account showed no record of any withdrawal.

Mr. Dodge had begun yesterday to trace the steps taken to finance the founding of the Legal Securities Corporation, and today's assertions climaxed the purely financial aspect of the case thus far.

Joseph J. Donovan, cashier of the National Rockland Bank, testified that Mr. Quinn and Lawrence W. Costello, both co-defendants, had access to Mr. Dolan's safety deposit boxes. There were three boxes under discussion—one (No. 529) was held by Dolan, with Costello and Quinn as deputies, and in which the latter became a joint holder when Costello surrendered his keys; another (No. 490) was held by the three men jointly; and the third (No. 204) was held by Dolan and Costello only.

Cross examined by Attorney Mahony, Mr. Donovan admitted that the bank itself had suggested the establishment of joint holders for Box 529, so that in the event of Mr. Dolan's passing the others would still have access to the box.

Maurice J. Tobin, Dr. Joseph V. Lyons, Frederick R. Sullivan and Dr. Charles R. Mackey were on the stand today and all denied authorizing either Carroll or Brown to represent them in soliciting part-time teachers to pay $50 for the committeemen's votes to "freeze" the list of those eligible for permanent positions.

# Farmers Report Berry Shortage

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., June 10—A shortage of strawberries in many sections of New Hampshire is indicated for this season by reports received by Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture, from farmers throughout the State.

# Judge Cancels 3 School Charges

(Continued from Page 9)

could get a job by paying for it, or that the term "bagman" was used to describe Brown to Miss Brennan.

Already the case is tinged with more than the usual air of excitement by the fact that Judge Gibb has ordered the jury locked up. The morning session was marked by a tenseness heightened by the frequent verbal jousts between Mr. Scharton and Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle, who is prosecuting the case.

Dr. Mackey, who was chairman in 1935, was cross-examined at length by Attorney Scharton. Yesterday, Dr. Mackey had testified that both the defendants were his "dear friends," but denied ever having authorized them to act for him in the manner with which they are now charged.

At one point, Mr. Scharton asked: "Isn't this whole case, as far as you know, just a political cover-up?"

Mr. Doyle jumped to his feet with an objection, saying that the case should be tried or facts. Mr. Scharton retorted that he intended to bring out this point more substantially later on. After a bench conference, however, he abandoned this line of questioning.

At another point when Maurice J. Tobin, school cmomitteeman, was on the stand, Mr. Doyle objected to one of Mr. Scharton's questions.

"I'm trying to get the truth into this trial," snapped Mr. Scharton, "and apparently Mr. Doyle doesn't want it."

Judge Gibbs instructed the jury to disregard that remark after Mr. Doyle had voiced his objection. The district attorney declared that Mr. Scharton's remark constituted grounds for a mistrial.

On another occasion, the defense counsel started off a question by saying:

"The fact that my friend (Mr. Doyle) is yelling around—"

Doyle again appealed to Judge Gibbs, saying, "There is a limit to human endurance, your honor."

"I agree," declared the judge. "There is no necessity for that sort of remark, and the jury is instructed to disregard all side remarks by counsel."

On the stand today were School Committeeman Tobin, Joseph V. Lyons, Frederick R. Sullivan and Dr. Mackey. All denied authorizing either Carroll or Brown to represent them in soliciting part-time teachers to pay $50 for their votes to "freeze" the list of teachers eligible for positions. The school heads remembered having seen Brown and Carroll at the school committee rooms. Mr. Tobin said that he alone was responsible for the plan to "freeze" the list but that he had never been able to get other members to consent to it.

# Amoskeag Plans Again in Confusion

(Continued from Page 9)

assets which would leave only $4,100,000 for a working capital which is wholly insufficient for the running of the mill.

After objectors had expressed their views on the case, Mr. Black summed up the situation. He said that three concrete things are necessary and must be presented to him shortly. They are: 1. That Mr. Doumaine get out his pencil and figure how much it will cost to operate the company. 2. That Attorney Edward R. Hale, representing Frederick H. Prince, a large stockholder, make his suggested independent appraisal and audit of the books to find out what the assets are worth. 3. That everyone concerned get together on a question of law which arose concerning the classification of bondholders.

Mr. Black then adjourned the hearing and set Friday at 11 o'clock as the time when a report should be made to him.

In discussing the bondholders' position, Willard Luther, chairman of the committee, said that he could not definitely state what that position would be should a new plan be drafted. Mr. Black had previously remarked that either a new plan must be drafted or the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company would go into liquidation.

Peter C. Borre, attorney for the congressional committee, to investigate bondholders' reorganization, a group for the protection of bondholders, then arose and declared that his committee had been investigating and there was a possibility the committee chairman would come here and conduct a public hearing.

Concerning the question of law, Lothrop Withington, representing the bondholders, declared that it was necessary to determine a classification of the bondholders. He said that more than half of the bondholders had previously been stockholders and had exchanged their stock for bonds.

Stockholders of the Amoskeag company in Manchester, N. H., according to the Associated Press, adjourned their meeting today until June 24 pending the outcome of the company's petition for reorganization in federal court in Boston.

# Perkins Institution Exercises Announced

Exercises marking the close of the 105th year of Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind will be held in the school in Watertown on Tuesday, June 16.

Diplomas will be presented 16 young men and women.

# Handy Gets Jump on Rivals In R. I. Gubernatorial Race

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 10—The announcement by State Senator Russell H. Handy of Lincoln that he will seek the Republican nomination for Governor has turned Rhode Island's attention to the gubernatorial contest which is expected to be close this year.

Senator Handy is listed as a Republican, but actually is an independent who has turned against the G. O. P. leadership time and again during his career in the Legislature. He represents the younger, liberal element in his party, but never has let party labels stand in the way of voting for measures he believed beneficial to the state. During the past two sessions of the Legislature he frequently deserted his Republican colleagues to vote for Democratic-sponsored measures, particularly on social and labor issues.

**Boom Is Under Way**

Republican leaders probably would prefer a more conservative candidate and one more agreeable to taking orders. The Handy boom now is under way, however, and it is possible that the Senator can enlist enough support to insure the nomination without a serious struggle.

Many other Republicans have been mentioned for the nomination. Among them is former Federal Judge Ira Lloyd Letts and Representative Charles F. Risk. United States Senator Jesse H. Metcalf also has been named as a possibility, provided he decides to retire from the Senate with the expiration of his term this year.

All these men are popular throughout the State. Dissatisfaction with Gov. Theodore Francis Green's administration has increased during the past year and Republicans are confident that they can put their candidate in the State House again. They are cheered, too, by the result of various polls which show Rhode Island clearly Republican. The Gallup national political survey, for instance, classifies this State as "definitely Republican."

**Quinn Seen as Candidate**

In Democratic quarters, the belief is general that Governor Green will retire as governor and run for the seat in the United States Senate held by Mr. Metcalf. The reports also indicate that Lieut. Gov. Robert E. Quinn will be the Democratic candidate for governor.

While the Republicans are confident as regards the local elections, they are less confident as to the outcome of the national election in this State. While sentiment against the New Deal is strong in many sections, and particularly is the Roosevelt Administration blamed for the decline in the local textile industry, there are many other lines of industry, however, which are much better off today than they were in 1932 and 1933 and New Deal stimulants have had much to do with this improvement.

Rhode Island labor still is behind Roosevelt. So, too, are the thousands of persons in the State who have been benefited by the various New Deal alphabetical agencies.

# Airport Purchase Voted by Westfield For WPA Project

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WESTFIELD, Mass., June 10—The City Council voted, by a 6-to-1 ballot, to give final passage to an order authorizing Westfield to acquire Barnes Airport and adjoining land for the establishment and maintenance of a public airport, thereby ending several months of controversy.

Originally it was planned to have Holyoke and Westfield share ownership of the airport; but Holyoke withdrew, and now Westfield is prepared to take sole possession of the big field. An appropriation of $8000 is called for, and a WPA grant of $85,000 already has been approved for development of the tract. The additional land to be acquired will bring the flying field to 276 acres.

Approval of the appropriation by the State Emergency Finance Board at Boston will be the final step in beginning the development, and this approval is expected at once.

# End to War Seen For Youth of Today

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NORTHFIELD, Mass., June 10—Prof. John Macmurray of London University, speaking at the opening meeting of the Northfield Student Conference, said that he believed students now in college would see the end of war and poverty. Social progress could not be brought about by natural science alone, he said, adding that Christianity is necessary to supply the driving force needed for social progress.

There are 135 delegates representing the New England colleges at the conference.

# Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

*For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only*

**To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy**

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

| Steamship | Sailings | Due | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ile de France | June 11 | Plymouth | June 17 | June 10, 8:00 pm | June 11, 8:00 am |
| Bremen | June 13 | Cherbourg | June 19 | June 13, 1:00 pm | June 13, 8:00 pm |

**To Australia and New Zealand**

| Steamship | Sailings | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Niagara | Victoria | June 17 | June 12, 4:00 pm | June 12, 7:30 pm |
| Monterey | San Francisco | June 23 | June 18, 4:00 pm | June 18, 7:30 pm |
| Monterey | San Pedro | June 24 | June 20, 4:00 pm | June 20, 7:30 pm |
| Maunganui | San Francisco | July 1 | June 26, 4:00 pm | June 26, 7:30 pm |

**To China and Japan**

| Steamship | Sailings | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| †Gen. Pershing | Portland | June 16 | June 11, 4:00 pm | June 11, 7:30 pm |
| Pres. Jackson | Seattle | June 20 | June 15, 4:00 pm | June 15, 7:30 pm |
| Lurline | San Pedro | June 21 | June 16, 4:00 pm | June 16, 7:30 pm |

*Specially addressed for Australia.
†Specially addressed for China.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# Judges' Retirement Bill Loses; Bill on Labor 'Spies' Advanced

Governor Curley's only hope today for his much-revised plan for the pensioning of Massachusetts judges lies in the Senate or in future pressing action of his own.

The House, by a vote of 169 to 34, yesterday, kicked out the latest gubneratorial pension plan which provided that judges would be permitted to retire voluntarily on three-quarters of the present salary after reaching 70 years of age. The new plan also contained a provision that a judge, to be eligible at 70, must have served at least 10 years on the bench.

Unless the more subservient Senate overturns the adverse committee report on the measure, or the Governor revives the proposal by a special message, the judicial retirement situation is settled for 1936 in favor of Governor Curley's opponents.

**Got Indorsement**

However, the vote taken yesterday was on a proposal offered by Representative Paul McDonald of Chelsea, who, several days ago obtained tentative approval of his plan from Bentley W. Warren, president of the Boston Bar Association; Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, and George R. Nutter, former president of the Boston Bar Association.

This approval was given the McDonald plan when these men appeared before the judiciary committee to oppose the Curley proposal to allow judges to retire at full salary after reaching 70 years. The Curley plan also provided that unless the judges retired within 60 days of reaching 70 years, their subsequent retirement pay would be reduced 50 per cent, thus making the plan, in effect, compulsory.

The Governor had promised two days ago to send a special message to the legislature revising his plan to conform with the McDonald proposal. The message never arrived. Therefore, Representative McDonald sought approval of his proposal.

Beacon Hill observers are wondering, therefore, whether the Governor, expecting certain defeat, decided further action on his part was useless. It seems hardly possible that the Governor could swing over sufficient votes in the House to obtain later approval of the three-quarter retirement pay plan.

**Resentment Evidence**

In the opinion of many the overwhelming House vote against the newest judicial plan is mainly an evidence of public resentment against the Governor's plans to retire judges. The plans have been many, starting with the Governor's original announcement that he would call all judges before him and the Executive Council to face mental and physical examinations. Public sentiment against the proposal was so strong that the Governor developed the full pay plan. But the 60-day provision provided a method of compulsion. Therefore, the three-quarter pay plan was devised.

The vote on the judicial retirement plan was the most important of the legislative day, but labor continued successfully in the House where its measure to curb the activities of labor "spies" was ordered to a third reading by a 104 to 81 vote. The real battle on this much disputed measure will come on the engrossment stage. Labor has counted as many is 114 members of the House on its side in regard to this measure. They hope to retain that strength. The bill would provide state regulation of private police and detectives in connection with labor disputes.

A bill to reduce the exemptions on state income tax was defeated when the House accepted an adverse committee report. Under this proposal the $2500 exemption for married persons would be cut to $1900 and the $2000 exemption for single persons would be slashed to $1400. The backers of this measure had hoped to use the expected $3,500,000 increase in revenue to reimburse cities and towns for a loss of approximately $4,000,000 under a bill, now before the Senate, to cut the machinery tax from $35 per thousand to $5.

**Limit Taxation**

Another measure to limit taxation upon real estate was defeated in the House.

In the Senate several important actions were taken. Its members concurred with the House in accepting an adverse report on a bill requiring a $2 filing fee on each petition filed in the Legislature. The purpose was to reduce sharply the number of bills filed annually.

At the same time Senator Francis M. McKeown's bill to abolish imputed negligence as a defense in cases involving injury to or death of minor children in automobile accidents was rejected. Under the present law the driver has the defense of imputed negligence on the part of the child or parents. The opponents insisted automobile insurance rates would be skyrocketed if this bill passed. The proponents argued children are not adequately protected under the present statutes.

The bill establishing a 400-foot area around churches and schools in which no liquor stores would be allowed to operate also suffered defeat. The Senate concurred with the House in accepting the adverse committee report.

The Senate today, by a 10-to-8 vote, killed Governor Curley's special message proposal to authorize cities and towns to appropriate money to finance in part local housing projects or slum clearance projects. This is the second time the Governor has been defeated on this proposal.

## Uncle Sam Rewards His Soldiers

By a Staff Photographer

**Registry Division, Boston Post Office**

Peter F. Tague (Center), Acting Postmaster, and Edward J. Joyce (Left), Superintendent, Plan Distribution of Mail Received From Federal Reserve Bank

## Boston Tax Rate Highest in Nation

(Continued from Page 9)

incurred by the Curley administration in City Hall.

Likewise, the tax increase enables the Mayor to stick by his plan of retiring some $8,627,000 of the city's funded debt this year and ultimately to get Boston back on a pay-as-you-go policy.

No one knows better than the Mayor that an increase in the tax rate places him in rather an embarrassing position with the taxpayer. He said in his annual message this year that the city would do its part to keep the tax rate at $37 despite reductions in assessed valuations upon which the city's income is based. To decrease borrowings and yet keep the tax rate from rising, he has stated, would require an increase in sources of revenue as well as substantial retrenchments in government expenditures. To this end, the Mayor plans a general consolidation of city departments to promote efficiency and to do away with duplication of work. That promises something for the taxpayer in 1937.

Other plans are on the Mayor's docket for the future relief of the taxpayer. During the next five years, he plans to retire $37,000,000 of the city's bonded indebtedness, taking a major load off the taxpayer. He even predicts that if this policy is followed it should be possible to reduce the bonded debt to a point where future borrowings could be eliminated and millions of dollars saved in interest payments.

The Mayor has inaugurated a budget-control plan which fixes limits upon which each department must work on a quarterly basis. He has asked the co-operation of department heads to try to finish the year with a surplus and not to spend simply because they have funds.

The task of putting Boston back on a pay-as-you-go policy promises to be a long one. Years of high expenditures cannot be countermanded overnight. Realizing this, the voters are expected to be sympathetic with the Mansfield administration and to accept the $38 tax rate as graciously as possible in the knowledge that they have a chief executive working to rebuild a new financial structure for a city whose per capita costs of $74.05 are the highest in the country for communities of more than 500,000 population.

# Veterans Bidden Look for Postman With Bonus Bonds

Busiest New Deal official in Boston these days of conventions and party politics is Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague, who has more than his hands full with New England's bonus situation. In the registry section of the main post office in the Federal Building, a special mailing unit has been set up, where Mr. Tague daily superintends the sorting of letters destined for thousands of post offices in New England.

Approximately 125,000 registered letters have already been received by this unit from the Federal Reserve Bank, where the baby bonds were prepared, and by June 15, Mr. Tague said, more than 188,000 will have been handled.

**Afternoon Delivery**

Although a large number of the registered letters will be stored in the Federal Building vaults, it is understood that beginning today the first shipment will be made to branch post offices in various sections of New England, to be held there for delivery on June 15, at 5 p. m.

In order that this largest single shipment of registered letters to be sent through the mails may be handled expeditiously, Mr. Tague has issued instructions to New England's 200,000-odd veterans, advising them how, when and where to receive their bonds, and how to cash them.

His instructions are:

**Identification**

1. Be at the address you gave in your bonus application, from 5 p. m. on Monday, June 15, until the postman arrives. If you have moved to another address in the same county, notify Col. William J. Blake, Veterans' Bureau, Room 608, Federal Building, Boston, by mail.
2. When the postman arrives, have someone, known to him, identify you.
3. Veterans in the Boston postal area may take their bonds to one of the 23 certifying units and exchange them for an interim receipt, and they will be sent a government check promptly. Identification can be by one satisfactory witness known to the certifying clerk. No identification is necessary if veteran is personally known to certifying clerk
4. The check may be cashed through you, bank, your place of employment, or by a business connection where you are known. If you have a bank account, your bonds may be certified there and the bank will collect your check for you.
5. Veterans who expect to be absent from home on June 15 should notify the post office where they will be on or near that date. If in a foreign port, the United States Consul is authorized to certify their bonds and assist in making application for government check. In making such application, give address to which you wish check mailed.

Mr. Tague stresses the point that the bonds must be certified before they can be cashed. The Boston Postal District has 25 cities and towns, in which have been established 23 certifying units, which include:

**Certification**

Arlington: Armory, 120 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge.
Belmont: Belmont Police Station, Belmont.
Boston: Armories at East Newton Street, 925 Commonwealth Avenue, Irvington Street, Back Bay; 380 Bunker Hill Street, Charlestown; John A. Andrew School, Andrew Square, South Boston; Henry I. Pierce School, Codman Square, Dorchester; Mary E. Curley School, Center Street, Jamaica Plain; Charles Sumner School, Roslindale Square, Roslindale; Tileston School, Babson Street, Mattapan; Elliott School, Charter Street, North End.
Braintree: Armory, Hancock Street, Quincy.
Brookline: Armory, 925 Commonwealth Avenue, Allston.
Cambridge: Armory, 120 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge.
Chelsea: Armory, Bellingham Square, Chelsea.
Everett: Armory, 86 Chelsea Street, Everett.
Lexington: Belmont Police Station, Belmont.
Malden: Armory, Mountain Avenue, Malden.
Medford: Armory, High Street, near Medford Square, Medford.
Melrose: Armory, Mountain Avenue, Malden.
Milton: Tileston School, Babson Street, Mattapan; Armory, Hancock Street, Quincy.
Needham: Town Hall, Needham.
Newton: Armory, 1137 Washington Street, West Newton.
Quincy: Armory, Hancock Street, near Quincy Square, Quincy.
Revere: Armory, Bellingham Square, Chelsea.
Somerville: Armory, 191 Highland Avenue, Somerville.
Stoneham: Armory, Mountain Avenue, Malden.
Waltham: Armory, Sharon Street, Waltham.
Watertown: Armory, Sharon Street, Waltham.
Wellesley: Town Hall, Wellesley Square, Wellesley.
Weston: Armory, Sharon Street, Waltham
Weymouth: Armory, Hancock Street, near Quincy Square, Quincy.
Winthrop: Town Hall, Winthrop.

**In the Daytime**

The above units will be open daily from 9 to 9 o'clock, from June 16 until further orders. Every veteran is asked by Mr. Tague to call during the daytime if possible, to relieve congestion during the evening.

Detailed information, however, will be broadcast by Postmaster General James A. Farley over radio stations WBZ and WBZA on June 13 at 8 p. m. Mr. Farley will explain the final program and any last changes regarding the delivery and payment of the bonus.

## Westfield Pilgrimage For Laurel Set June 20

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 10—The annual pilgrimage to the hills of the Westfield River Parkway will take place June 20 following the laurel dinner the night before at Strathmore Inn, Woronoco, Mass.

The objective of the laurel tour this year will be Happy Uplands, Worthington, Mass., where the most extensive display of laurel in the State may be seen. The start will be from the Grandmothers' Garden in Westfield, Mass., at 1:30 p. m.

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | **'The Monitor Views the News'** | Walter Logan's Musicale: | Red Sox-Detroit game | Recordings and reports |
| 5:15 | "Tim Tyler's Luck" | concert orchestra | Jack Onslow's baseball school | Recordings and reports |
| 5:30 | "The Singing Lady": sketch | Maida Severn, songs | Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen | Recordings and reports |
| 5:45 | 'Little Orphan Annie': sketch | "Checkerboard": variety | Dick Tracy: detective drama | Revue; popular recordings |
| 6:00 | News; Journal; talk | News: Jack Ingersoll | Yankee News Service | Eton Boys, quartet |
| 6:15 | "Melody Time": variety | "Terry and Ted": sketch | Sketch; vocal soloists | "Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim" |
| 6:30 | News; songs; sports briefs | "Salute": soloist | Sport reports | Washington Backstage |
| 6:45 | Lowell Thomas, news | Jay Wesley's Sport Review | Renfrew of the Mounted | Sports reports; vocalist |
| 7:00 | "Easy Aces": comedy sketch | "Amos 'n' Andy": sketch | "Fred and Helen Pent" | Yankee News Service |
| 7:15 | Political speaker | "Uncle Ezra": sketch | Sketch; Lee Wiley, songs | Talk, Gov. James M. Curley |
| 7:30 | "Lum and Abner": sketch | Studio chorus recital | Kate Smith; Miller's Orch. | "Band Parade": recording |
| 7:45 | Political speaker | Rubinoff's Orch.; soloist | **Boake Carter, news comment.** | Detective drama |
| 8:00 | **Address, President Roosevelt, from Little Rock** | **"One Man's Family": drama, from San Francisco** | **Address, President Roosevelt, from Little Rock** | Jerry Johnson's Orchestra |
| 8:15 | **"Lavender and Old Lace": soloists; Haenschen's Orch.** | Serenade: Wayne King and his orchestra | **George Burns & Gracie Allen; Milton Watson; Renard's Or.** | Red Norvo's Orchestra; Golf lesson, Roland Kingate; "Soft Lights & Sweet Music" |
| 8:30 | | | | |
| 8:45 | | | | |
| 9:00 | **NBC Concert Hour: symphony orchestra, Cesare Sodero, conductor; Helen Traubell, soprano soloist** | **"Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen; Portland Hoffa; Players; male quartet; Van Steeden's Orchestra** | **Lily Pons, soprano; mixed chorus; Kostelanetz's Orch. Proceedings of Republican National Convention from** | Harry Rodgers, organist; Cliff Natalie's Orchestra; Cliff Natalie's Orchestra; Yankee News Service |
| 9:15 | | | | |
| 9:30 | | | | |
| 9:45 | | | | |
| 10:00 | **Address by Herbert Hoover to Republican National Convention delegates at Cleveland** | **Address by Herbert Hoover to Republican National Convention delegates at Cleveland** | **Cleveland Continuation of Republican National Convention from Cleveland** | Herbert Marsh's Orchestra; Herbert Marsh's Orchestra; Jerry Johnson's Orchestra; Jerry Johnson's Orchestra |
| 10:15 | | | | |
| 10:30 | | | | |
| 10:45 | | | | |
| 11:00 | Reports; news; musicale | Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news | **Republican Convention** | Larry Funk's Orchestra |
| 11:15 | Talk, John B. Kennedy | Sport Review; Musical Turns. | Yankee News Service | Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | Phil Ohman's Orchestra | Fletcher Henderson's Orch. | Sterling Young's Orchestra | Mal Hallett's Orchestra |
| 11:45 | Phil Ohman's Orchestra | Jesse Crawford, organist | Sterling's Young's Orchestra | Mal Hallett's Orchestra |

## Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

***Up to Luncheon***

9:00 WNAC (WOR — Mutual), Morning Matinee: speaker; Helen Jepson, soprano; Carl Hoff's Orchestra.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Antobal's Cuban Orchestra.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

***After Luncheon***

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Boston Red Sox-St. Louis baseball game.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama: "Mr. Pickwick's a Hundred Years Old."
5:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Answer Me This?": Federal Department of Education sketch.
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

***Dinner and After***

7:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Family on Tour": Frank Parker; Bob Hope; quartet; Red Nichols's Orch.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Columbia's Concert Hall: symphony orchestra, Victor Bay, conductor; E. Robert Schmitz, piano.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee Hour: Milton Berle; Henry Hull; Muriel Dickson.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Xavier Cugat and his orchestra.

***'The Monitor Views the News'***

12:00 WORL 920kc
12:30 WBZ 990kc
6:00 WORL 920kc

***Shortwave***

12:30 W1XK 9.57mc
5:30 W1XAL 11.79mc
6:00 W1XAL 11.79mc

8:45 WNAC (WABC—Columbia) (tentative), Republican Convention program, Cleveland.
8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Little Symphony Orchestra, Philip James, conductor; Bela Rozsa, pianist.
9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Captain Henry's Show Boat: soloists; blackface skits; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National) (tentative), Proceedings of Republican National Convention from Cleveland.

***Late Evening***

10:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.; Bob Burns; Virginia Bruce; Bert Wheeler.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Nickelodeon": comedy; songs; melodrama.

# Coalition Possibilities Prove Interesting to N. E. Delegates

(Continued from Page 9)

eral of Kansas and Landon aide, previously had sounded out Governor Bridges, he said, and found him receptive, but the Governor himself declined to make a definite commitment.

Both Governor Bridges, chairman of the delegation, and former Senator George H. Moses, member of the Resolutions Committee, were among the delegates present for the keynote address.

## Vermont Man Submits Industrial Plank Which Subcommittee Considers

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10 (AP)—A resolutions subcommittee of the Republican Convention today considered an industrial plank proposed by Ralph E. Flanders, Springfield, Mass., economist.

Sterry R. Waterman, resolutions committee member from Vermont, submitted it late last night after the convention session had concluded. He also presented to the committee the platform drawn up last month by the Young Republicans of Vermont and approved by the state convention.

Mr. Flanders' suggested plank called for the expansion of industry as an aid to the worker, consumer and agriculture.

"Monopolistic maintenance of prices," it said, "must be sternly repressed along with control of production by agreement."

The proposal would encourage industry to make continued improvement to machines and processes, and foster solid business expansion. Under its plan, "necessary controls" would be applied to business and "essential freedoms" provided.

The plank contained a declaration for industry to aid in placing agriculture on a firm foundation. It was contended that subsidies accorded agriculture stimulated industry but that the stimulation could not be permanent.

Vermont delegates came out for Landon "officially" last night.

## Connecticut Delegates Abandon Wadsworth As Vice-President Nominee

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10 (AP)—The Connecticut delegation apparently became convinced today that their choice for the Republican vice-presidential nomination, Representative James W. Wadsworth of New York, was out of the running, and began looking around for a substitute candidate.

The delegates virtually abandoned their determination to support Mr. Wadsworth only after it became evident he lacked the needed support of his home state delegation as well as other eastern groups.

Still behind the candidacy of Gov. Alfred M. Landon for the presidential nomination, the delegation began to give serious thought to possible choice for Vice-President of Col. Frank Knox, although there were some delegates who questioned whether he would accept it.

## Rhode Islanders Fail To Agree on a Choice

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10 (AP)—The Rhode Island delegation, apparently still far from unanimous on its choice for the Republican Presidential nomination, today was placed temporarily in charge of Mrs. Mary Colt Gross of Providence.

President of the Republican women of Rhode Island, she was designated acting chairman of the delegation by Ira Lloyd Letts, its leader.

Mr. Letts said he had decided to relinquish his seat for the day to Mrs. Gross in recognition of her work among Republican women of Rhode Island.

Mr. Letts said no attempt would be made to have any delegate vote for the Presidential nomination in any way "except as he may choose."

Senator Jesse H. Metcalf, Providence, and Mrs. Paul FitzSimons, Newport, were renominated yesterday as the Rhode Island members on the National Republican Committee.

## Maine Delegates to Meet On Issue of 'First Choice'

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10 (AP)—A decision on the "first ballot" question was expected today from the Maine delegation to the Republican convention by its chairman.

Chairman William S. Linnell said delegates probably would meet before the night session to indicate their "first ballot" choices for the presidential nomination and decide on a mode of procedure for casting their 13 votes.

The primary question for decision was whether delegates should cast their ballots individually, or have the chairman announce the delegation's vote.

Leaders still looked for a majority of the unpledged members to maintain a favorable attitude toward the candidacy of Col. Frank Knox and accord nim a "complimentary" first vote.

Supporters of Gov. Alfred M. Landon claimed at least three "first" votes for the Kansas Governor, and the more optimistic placed the figure nearer six.

# New Haven to Sell Park Square Land

Under the New Haven Railroad's new policy of disposing of all real estate not in actual use by it, it has secured permission from the United States District Court of New Haven to sell the old Park Square Station property in Boston to the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company of Boston. The sale, said to involve $500,000, is expected to be recorded as soon as details are arranged by attorneys for both companies.

The property, part of the site of the old New England depot, consists of 35,000 square feet fronting on Berkeley Street. It is reported that the insurance company plans to construct a new building upon it to house its executive offices.

The only lien against the property is an RFC mortgage. This is expected to be cleared up by the sale, although the Bankers' Trust Company of New York appeared in court in opposition to this plan, and claimed that proceeds of the sale should be used for betterment of the railroad system under terms of the first refunding mortgage.


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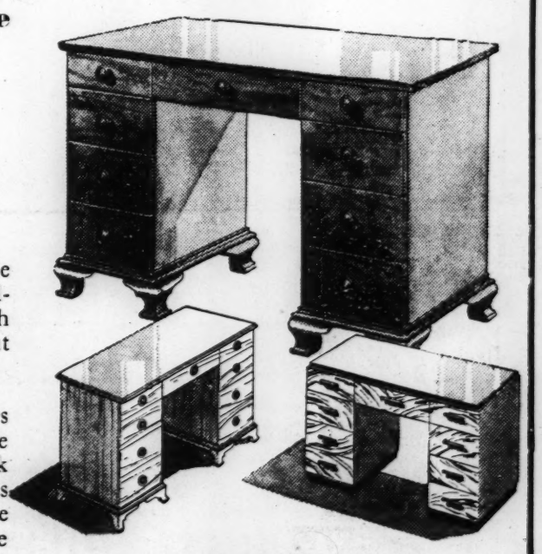

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# A LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAM GREEN

Washington, June 4.

*Editor, N. Y. Sun, N. Y. C.:*

Dear Sir: The public has recently been confused by conflicting estimates of the number unemployed in the United States today. The Sun claims in its issue of May 29, 1936, that only 3,393,000 workers are without jobs, while the American Federation of Labor estimates 11,506,000 unemployed in April, 1936. It is important to show where the differences in these two estimates lie in order that we may have a true basis for policy making. The number of unemployed indicates National Security.

The New York Sun omits a large number of those without work today. In the first place you attempt to estimate employment for only a little more than half of all workers in the United States, covering only manufacturing, mines, trade and transportation; yet your estimate omits entirely the following occupations and industries: Agriculture, professional service, domestic and personal service, public service, forestry and fishing. The number still unemployed in these industries in 1935, the year of The Sun estimate, was 722,000. These unemployed are not included at all in The Sun figures.

Secondly, in the industries covered by The Sun 3,305,000 are omitted. This is due to several factors in your method of estimating:

(A) The Sun bases its conclusions on reports from firms employing 5,000,000 workers and treats these reports as representative of 29,937,000 workers. The firms reporting to The Sun are not typical of American industry, since they are in general the larger firms and include many concerns which have absorbed smaller firms during the depression. They, therefore, show a false increase in employment. The United States Department of Labor and the I. C. C. give monthly reports on firms employing 7,300,000 persons and have taken the greatest care to secure records from firms representative of American industry in general. The American Federation of Labor bases its estimates on these and other Government figures.

Comparing the records of the firms reporting to The Sun with those of the more representative firms from which the United States Department of Labor gathers its figures we find the following differences in the percentage of 1929 workers who had work in 1935.

| Per cent of 1929 workers who were employed in 1935: | Labor Dept. | N. Y. Sun. |
|---|---|---|
| Manufacturing ..... | 78.4 | 93.1 |
| Trade (1) ..... | 82.7 | 111.0 |
| Mining (2) ..... | 64.7 | 71.8 |

In industries where The Sun had more representative coverage, however, their figures are very close to those of the Labor Department:

| | Labor Dept. | N. Y. Sun. |
|---|---|---|
| Automobiles ..... | 97.8 | 97.9 |
| Cotton mills ..... | 92.7 | 93.0 |

(1) Wholesale and retail combined.
(2) Oil mines omitted.

(B) The Sun reports do not adequately cover even the industries included in its estimate. This is particularly true of the manufacturing and mechanical group. Firms reporting to The Sun for this group are chiefly in the automobile, textile and metal industries, but their records are taken also to represent building construction, food industries, leather, lumber, tobacco, rubber, chemicals, printing and a number of other industries. The inadequacy of The Sun reports for building construction is particularly serious, since it leads to the omission of 1,160,000 unemployed in the building trades.

Thirdly, The Sun accounts for an increase in those seeking work of only 913,000 since 1929, while the actual increase, as nearly as can be estimated from figures showing the growth of population in this period, was 3,828,000. Thus The Sun leaves out 2,915,000 persons who have come of working age since depression and have not been able to find work. The American Federation of Labor includes all these in its estimate. The above figure of 3,828,000 increase in gainful workers does not include those who have stayed in school, or for other reasons, are not seeking jobs, and it allows for deaths and retirements during the period.

Fourthly, The Sun counts no one as unemployed in 1929, thus omitting 1,864,000 who were out of work in that year. These also are included by the American Federation of Labor.

Summing up the unemployed not covered by The Sun estimate we find that they add up to 8,806,000, as follows:

1. Unemployed in industries not included in estimate, 722,000.
2. Unemployed omitted in industries covered by The Sun, 3,305,000.
3. Increase in those seeking work not counted by The Sun, 2,915,000.
4. Unemployed in 1929, not counted by The Sun, 1,864,000.

Total, 8,806,000.

Adding these to the 3,393,000 estimated as unemployed by The Sun we find a total unemployment of 12,199,000.

We have here outlined the chief reasons for the omission of more than 8,000,000 unemployed from The Sun estimate. There are also a number of minor factors in The Sun method which we have not treated separately. For instance, The Sun figures include management workers and independent business men in the same group as wage-earners and assume that employment changes affect management just as they do wage-earners. Also, The Sun figures for "employables" in 1929 include all those unemployed as well as those employed. Yet, in making calculations based on these figures, they are used as if they represented employed workers only. Again, The Sun figures do not account for firms going out of business since 1929. Unquestionably failures account for thousands of lost jobs, and the firms going out of business since 1929 have by no means been offset as yet by new firms starting in business. Other similar factors in The Sun methods influence the conclusions drawn from its reports on 5,000,000 wage-earners.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM GREEN,
*President American Federation of Labor.*

# A LETTER TO MR. WILLIAM GREEN

June 4, 1936.

Mr. William Green,
American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In your letter to the Editor, New York Sun, of current date, you state "The Sun claims in its issue of May 29, 1936, that only 3,393,000 workers are without jobs."

The Sun makes no such claim, has never made any such claim.

The Sun estimates, on the basis of returns covering thus far 7,000,000 of the workers employed in 1929 in mechanical and manufacturing industries, in mercantile trade, in mining, in transportation and in communications, that the unemployed among these 29,223,000 workers is today between 3,000,000 and 3,500,000.

The Sun has said repeatedly and will continue to say that its survey does not cover agriculture, the professional classes and domestic and personal service.

The Sun challenges your statement that the "firms reporting to The Sun are not typical of American industry, since they are in general larger firms and include many concerns which have absorbed smaller firms during the depression."

Are the 1,196 cotton textile mills typical of the cotton textile industry? Does their report of a decrease of 30,000 in unemployment since 1929 in any way "show a false increase in employment"?

Are the 1,529 steam railroads typical of the railroad industry? Does their report of 676,000 jobless men since 1929 "show a false increase in employment"?

Are the Bell Telephone, the Western Union Telegraph and the Postal Telegraph companies typical of the communications industry? Does the 145,000 decrease in employment in this field, as reported by The Sun, "show a false increase in employment"?

The first report of The Sun's survey published on May 2 was made up of mostly all of the larger firms and grouped industries such as cotton textiles, railroads, &c. Since May 2 The Sun has published four more reports and will publish another report on June 6. These later reports have come from every State in the union and most of the 2,000,000 workers listed in them are from small and medium-sized companies. And, Mr. Green, these smaller companies have as high, if not a better record of employment than the larger ones.

You say that the "inadequacy of The Sun reports for building construction is particularly serious." Be assured that we are receiving and publishing reports on building construction and are making a wide canvass of this field. As to food industries, leather, lumber, tobacco, chemicals and printing, our reports are particularly inclusive.

You quote the United States Labor Department's index of 78.4 in manufacturing against The Sun's 93.1.

Let us quote from the index of employment by the Illinois Department of Labor for March, 1936:

| | |
|---|---|
| Glass products ..... | 111.3 |
| Blast furnaces ..... | 99.1 |
| Foundries ..... | 100.0 |
| Farm implements ..... | 172.8 |
| Brass, copper ..... | 84.3 |
| Chemicals ..... | 147.5 |
| Paper, printing ..... | 90.3 |
| Dairy products ..... | 85. |
| Underwear ..... | 122.3 |
| Bakery products ..... | 63.4 |

In these groups you have a percentage above 100. But when you add the building trades percentage of 22.6 you pull down the whole group. Thus Illinois shows up with a general percentage of 77.8, which hides the fact that only in one or two classes is there unemployment and which gives the wrong impression that twenty-two out of each 100 workers are unemployed in Illinois. We prefer to deal with exact figures, company by company, and when we have completed our survey we will give our percentages, group by group.

You are in error when you say "The Sun accounts for an increase in those seeking work of only 913,000 since 1929." The Sun has repeatedly said that it estimates an increase of 2,170,000 in those seeking work since 1929.

The Sun's estimate of the total number of persons who should be gainfully employed today is 51,000,000. This is more than 40 per cent of a population of 127,000,000. You know that the United States census percentage of 1920 was 39.4 per cent, and that the United States census percentage of 1930 was 39.8 per cent.

Of the 2,170,000 new workers The Sun adds 1,205,000 as unemployed to the groups included in its survey. As you correctly stated, these groups represent something more than 50 per cent of the total of 51,000,000. Therefore we do not accredit to factories, mines, &c., the doctors, lawyers, clergymen, teachers, farmers, Federal, State and city employees, &c., who have come into the working field since 1930.

The Sun cannot accept your figure of 1,864,000 as unemployed in the industrial categories in 1929. There was no census in 1929 and it was a year of abnormal employment, as most indices attest to. After the stock market crash of November, 1929, unemployment set in, with the end of business expansion and luxury buying occurring in the winter and spring of 1930. As you know, the United States unemployment census was made in April, 1930, and showed an unemployment total of approximately 3,200,000 persons. We submit that these figures cannot apply to the year 1929.

*And of course we cannot accept your application of your figures to those of The Sun to arrive at a total of 12,199,000 unemployed. We have one reason for not accepting, which we believe will suffice. It is this: In January, 1933, you and the American Federation of Labor estimated, by your system of compilation, that unemployment in the United States was 12,000,000. In August, 1934, you and the American Federation of Labor estimated unemployment at 10,000,000. At various other times from 1933 to 1936 your estimates ranged between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000. Yet, for March, 1936, the estimate of the American Federation of Labor was 12,184,000. Thus your figures state that as many or more are unemployed at the present time as were unemployed in the depths of the depression. Does not the recovery that has taken place in steel, textiles, automobiles, trade and even in capital goods—to say nothing of the creation of the new and widespread liquor and brewing industries—confound such figures?*

There is no mystery about The Sun's figures. We are publishing them company by company and we intend to group them industry by industry. We do not think that it is amiss to suggest to the American Federation of Labor that it owes it to the public to list trade by trade, industry by industry the figures on unemployment in each distinct class along with the number of employables which the federation estimates for each distinct class. For example, what are the federation's figures on steel, department stores, food manufacturers, automobiles, textiles, machinery, &c., what are the sources of the federation's figures and what companies do they include? Until the American Federation is prepared to do this The Sun feels compelled to do it to the best of its ability.

You say that 11,506,000 persons were unemployed in April, 1936, and that of this number 722,000 belong to fields not covered by The Sun. Therefore you say that 10,784,000 persons are unemployed in manufacturing and mechanical industries, trade, mining and transportation and communication. You say that, at the very least, one out of every three workers in these fields is unemployed.

You say in effect that in the industrial field in the city of Chicago 535,000 persons are unemployed. In 1930 when the census showed 3,200,000 unemployed for the United States, Chicago's unemployed were 168,000.

In 1936, by the WPA rolls, Chicago's unemployed are 72,869.

Perhaps you can reconcile your 535,000 with the WPA 72,869.

Perhaps you can reconcile your 535,000 Chicago unemployed with the action of the Illinois State Employment Service in advertising for mechanics for the metals trades.

On your estimate of 10,784,000 unemployed, the city of Youngstown, Ohio, must have more than 21,000 unemployed of its 65,000 gainful workers. Perhaps you can reconcile your 21,000 with this Associated Press dispatch of May 29, 1936:

"Most of the steel plants in the Youngstown district are employing more men than in 1929, a check of mill pay rolls disclosed today. In some labor classifications in the mills an actual shortage exists, executives said. In some departments men must work more than forty hours a week.

"'We hate to do it,' a steel official said, 'but we cannot find the skilled men to make up an extra shift.'"

In 1930 when the census showed unemployment at 3,200,000, the figure for Massachusetts was 161,394.

In 1936, on your basis of 10,784,000 industrial unemployed, the figure for Massachusetts should be 485,000 unemployed.

In 1936 the total for all Federal Work Relief employees in Massachusetts is 137,729.

In 1930 when the census showed unemployment at 3,200,000, the figure for Pennsylvania was 325,492.

In 1936, on your basis of more than 10,784,000 industrial unemployed, the figure for Pennsylvania should be 1,000,000.

In 1936 the total for all Federal Work Relief employees in Pennsylvania is 318,753.

In 1930 when the census showed unemployment at 3,200,000, the figure for New York was 438,015.

In 1936, on your basis of more than 10,000,000 industrial unemployed, the figure for New York should be 1,320,000.

In 1936 the number of workers on all Federal Work Relief rolls in New York is 414,018.

Such figures and comparisons are available for practically every industrial State or industrial city. There are fewer persons on Federal Work Relief rolls today in industrial centers than there were on the unemployment census rolls of 1930. And yet you would contend that more than three times as many are unemployed in industry as were unemployed in 1930.

What you are saying, Mr. Green, with your 10,784,000 industrial unemployed, is that just about one-half of the population of our forty largest cities is walking the streets idle.

On the other hand, The Sun is quoting facts, company by company. Do not worry about the smallness of our 5,000,000 count. We are far beyond the 5,000,000 already and hope before we are finished to double that figure. We will be interested in your reaction when we have completed our survey.

Very truly yours,
THE SUN.

P. S. A check of The Sun's reports shows how mistaken you are in the assertion that The Sun figures do not include food manufacturing, lumber, rubber, printing, &c. In food manufacturing we have reported to date figures from individual companies in more than twenty States, showing 346,753 employed in 1929 as against 346,073 employed in 1936. In this category alone our returns almost equal the entire cotton textile industry or the automobile factory totals. For lumber we have so far reported from eleven States the following figures: Employed (1929) 18,467, employed (1936) 14,152. For rubber and tires we have published these figures: Employed (1929) 103,980, employed (1936) 93,979. As to printing and publishing we have reported at least fifty newspapers. For the glass container industry we have published the complete figures. In view of these facts, we are at a loss to understand how you can say that our survey is confined "chiefly" to automobile, textile and metal industries.


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## The Best Kind of Meadow

ONLY now and again—as when evening light falls just so aslant the pollard willows, or when one chances to pass beneath the brown shade of chestnuts about a summer cow-pool—does one feel about meadows as one used to feel. Only now and again does this lush pasture or that appear to typify that sense of wide, yet circumscribed freedom, that enchantment of other days. But for the most part—and let me freely admit it—meadows tend all too frequently to border the highways of experience. They are not all experience itself.

But once they were. Perhaps I should say—one was. The meadow beyond our garden. In the tall laurel hedge there was a dusty gap through which it was agreeable to scramble, forsaking it and the ordered plots and paths behind for the dazzling, unmapped green of this wide and luscious pleasaunce. Once in the meadow, barriers receded and the whole wide world lay in a hand's hollow. Paradoxically, its smallness was its enormousness, for in this odd acre or so were contained all the attractions which seemed proper to the world.

IT WAS, of course, the best kind of meadow. The best kind is not level. It has a high end, and a low end, so that all of it cannot be seen at once. The best kind of meadow has both hedges and ditches, both horses and cows (but no sheep), both cow-pool and cow-shed, both trees and spacious treelessness. My meadow filled each of these requirements. To them it added a peculiar witchery of its own, which can only be defined as a reasonless super-brilliance of sunlight, super-fragrance of grass and wildflowers, extreme blueness of sky, enormous yeastiness of clouds which sailed so alluringly when observed from a position below the level of the tall grasses. In only one respect did it fail in complete perfection. It was not really my meadow at all. Complete with its horse, its four cows, its shed, its pool, its willows, ditches, flowers and midsummer hay, it belonged to a Mr. Bailey who, I felt, had little understanding of his meadowness, since he spent so little time enjoying it. Grudgingly I gave it in Mr. Bailey's favor that he did not impede me in my anxiety to see that this abundance was not wasted.

NATURALLY ENOUGH, THE summer was when the meadow came truly into its own. Although there were certain winter days, days when the grass was stiff and brittle with frost, when the cow-pool was rutty and covered with lacy ice and all under a round red sun, when the meadow displayed another attractive facet of its treasure. On several occasions, a mammoth snow family arose in the middle of the meadow. But, for the most part, it was, indeed, the summer which called forth that fragrant charm which was—the meadow.

Spring spotted the short young grass with daisies. Still it was not really meadow-time. Such a season was one for being on, rather than in, the meadow; although I would not for a moment deny that it was pleasant to sit on that warm turf, discover fairy-rings and fashion in endless idleness yard upon yard of daisy chain. Hedges, too, at this time were full of familiar nests, thrush, blackbird and hedge-sparrow, and the four cows and the old horse seemed to graze their ceaseless circuit in an almost lively manner.

TRUE MEADOW-TIME, THOUGH, was in May, June and early July before the hay had been harvested. Hemlock and meadowsweet foamed over the ditch sides, buttercup and sorrel grew in the grass—and the grass itself, this had come into its own tufted profusion, grown high and heavy and multi-colored, tickling bare knees in passing, giving off its own heady, indescribable incense. At such season cows and horse were moved elsewhere, and the meadow was the playground of the birds, the insects, and, of course, myself. To lie buried deep in those grasses, to see their tops sway like trees high in the blue, to watch the tiny creatures which moved about their roots, to roll, to smell, to hear the drowsy droning of the insects, to gaze out from this retreat at the high, enormous patterns of the sky, this was indeed delight. At such times the sense of true possession was closer than at any others, closer even than when later, with the hay-harvest over, the cows returned again to stand, tails swishing, hooves sucking in the muddy pool under the chestnut shade, when the afternoons were dull with heat and the poor old horse twitched and quivered in endless rebuff of the tormenting flies. For on such occasions Mr. Bailey came to attend to his beasts—he owned them, the meadow, the whole world. And did not understand.

WHEN SUMMER RAINS fell, the meadow was still a pleasant place, and it was good to run through it, to feel the thick, wet swathes of grass brush the leg, to hear the hiss of rainfall through the trees and listen to its hard tattoo on the broad leaves of the docks. All manner of sound surged across the meadow when it rained; and afterwards, when the sun scraped a hole in the weary sky, what heavy brew of scent there was to arise from that rich mould and from those steaming grasses. And I must not forget it in September, when swallows yet hawked over the pool in lemon-colored twilights, and when the elfin treasure of mushrooms grew in the dawn and vanished away as the sun rose in a lead-blue sky and shone about the dew and all those spangled threads of gossamer which twined over the grass.

There was no doubt at all within my mind that, on reaching fullness of years and means, this meadow, or some like it, should be mine. And it is sad to find this ambition fled along with other young desires, such as an eternal pocketful of Edinburgh Rock and a twenty guinea set of chemicals.

C. GORDON GLOVER

## *Museum*

I own not anything I see,
And yet I take away with me
And treasure close within my soul
This lustrous ancient Persian bowl,
Of priceless singing turquoise blue.
You need not seek for trace or clue,
And yet it goes along with me—
Securely sealed in memory.

MARGARET ASHMUN

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER LANDSCAPE (FEBRUARY?), *by Pieter Bruegel, the Elder (ca. 1525-1569), Which Hangs in the Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna*

THE name of Pieter Bruegel has remained in comparative obscurity, despite the fact that he was a great master of the Renaissance. Those who preceded him in his native Flanders, such as the Van Eycks and Van der Weyden, and those who followed him, Rubens and Van Dyck, attained greater recognition; but the very traits which distinguished the elder Bruegel seemed somehow to preclude popularity.

Pieter Bruegel was a stalwart Flemish peasant, who needed to go no farther than his own neighborhood to find abundant material to paint. He was not constrained by rules and dogma which held for earlier Flemish art, nor was he taken in by the ostentatious Italianate modes of the later compatriots. What Biblical subjects he depicted, were all envisaged in terms of rugged Flemish life as he observed it each day. His gift for observation was stupendous; his capacity to co-ordinate and pictorialize what he noted is comparable to that of great novelists, who have recorded with shrewd selection and untempered realism the practices of society.

The elder Bruegel was born in an age of geographic discovery, political tumult and intellectual unrest. He spent a good part of his life in Antwerp and Brussels. A trip to Italy in earlier years left no appreciable trace in his style, for he only returned to Flanders where he became absorbed. The crowds especially held his attention, hence his compositions teem with action, fun, the riotousness of crowds. Bruegel recorded honestly and discerningly; he did not soften what he found harsh; he did not mitigate the crudities, or ignore the frailties he discovered in men. Nor did he exaggerate them in the manner of his contemporaries. Without forcing effects, free of theatrical emphasis, he portrayed some startling sights. Due to current conflicts in the matter of belief, he was obliged to resort to certain disguises, and consequently many of his pictures are veiled under the title of proverb or parable, symbol or allegory. That sufficed to protect this acute observer. For us today these are clear, pungent depictions of Flemish life in the sixteenth century, when natives were under great pressure of authorities of state and pursued their lives in a roughshod manner.

Bruegel encompasses tremendous range. Nature, animal life, superstition, festivities. He brings to the fore prominent features of human thought and ambition and visualizes them in cumulative fashion. Even the landscape is treated as it enhances man's position in the universe. This picture, which is thought to be an allegory of the month, February, is one of his finest compositions. It hangs in the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna, among many other important Bruegel canvases. It alludes to the joys and asperities of winter. In the foreground the hunters and dogs appear and with them we move inward over the snow-enveloped countryside. A sheer drop into a valley reveals houses, bridges, churches, icy ponds traversed by skaters. The country stretches farther and farther back into space including in the sweep, roads and trees until the valley culminates in towering peaks. Blackbirds perch upon bare branches and swoop down, providing a sharp contrast with the whiteness of the snow. Throughout, there is an interplay of white and black. Not the rounded bulky form, but the silhouetted shape is emphasized. Pieter Bruegel was primarily a painter in terms of line. His early training was for the engraved process. He never lost his sense of responsibility to a clear, well-co-ordinated, decorative line. Here we may note the line tracery in the trunks and branches and twigs of trees, in the gabled roofs, the church spires, the contours of hills and mountains.

Rarely, if ever in landscape of the Western world, does an artist feel Bruegel's responsibility; he discloses man's place in the context of nature. He does not aim to be ornate or atmospheric or poetic. If such qualities attend the depiction, they are included as part of the honest observation.

DOROTHY ADLOW

*[This is the second of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]*

## High Over Everest's Ice-Plume

I WAS just able to see an infinite tangle of the brown mountains of Nepal, seamed with black forests, and caught occasional glimpses of the swift Arun River in its gradually steepening valley, as now and then I opened the hatchway of the floor and looked down through thousands of feet of purple space. We crossed the frontier of this forbidden kingdom at 13,000 feet. Then, suddenly, a little after our craft sprang clear of the haze into the wonderful translucent air of the upper heights, away to our right an amazing view of Kangchenjunga in all its gleaming whiteness opened out against the blue.

For a few minutes nothing could be seen against the sky but this.

Fumbling with the catches of my thick gloves, I threw up the cockpit roof, put my head out into the icy slip-stream and there over the pulsating rocker arms of the Pegasus, showing level with us was the naked majesty of Everest itself. Just a tiny triangle of whiteness, so white as to appear incandescent, and on its right, a hand's breadth, another tiny peak which was Makalu. For some time nothing could be seen above this purple haze but these three incredible white peaks—Everest and Makalu just to the right of the engine, and Kangchenjunga behind the right wing. It was fortunate that the wind from the westward caused the machine to lie with a drift of eighteen degrees, obliquely to our track to the mountain, and thus we had a clear view of our goal straight beneath a point on the undersurface of the upper wing, eighteen degrees from the center line.

Gyachungkang was masked by the engine, but soon Gaurisankar showed over the port wing.

I was not long able to remain watching these wonderful sights; for soon the machine soared upwards, unfolding innumerable peaks to right and left and in front, all in their amazing white mantles, but scored and seared with black precipices.

The light on the snow was a wonderful thing in itself. A quality of whiteness, as much more brilliant than the snow to which ordinary human eyes are accustomed, as that snow is more vivid than the unclothed landscape.

Somewhat to our dismay, there streamed from the crest of Everest away toward its sister peak, Makalu, eastwards, that immense ice-plume which is the manifestation of a mighty wind raging across the summit. Lifting from the prodigious cliff face, countless particles of ice are driven over the summit with blizzard force.

So, very slowly it seemed, we approached closer and closer to the big white mountains, and all my time became occupied with work on the cameras. . . .

Up went our machine into a sky of indescribable blue, until we came to a level with the great culminating peak itself.

Then, to my astonished eyes, northwards over the shoulder of the mountain, across the vast bare plateau of Tibet, a group of snow-clad peaks uplifted itself. I hesitated to conjecture the distance at which they lay in the heart of that almost trackless country; for by some trick of vision the summits seemed even higher than that of Mount Everest. The astoning picture of this great mountain itself, whose plume for a moment seemed to diminish in length, and with its tremendous sullen cliffs, set off the whiteness of Makalu, was a sight which must forever remain in one's mind. . . .

Again we climbed; slowly, yet too quickly for one who wants to make use of every moment, our airplane came to the curved chisel-like summit of Everest, crossing it, so it seemed to me, just a hair's breadth over its menacing summit. The crest came up to meet me as I crouched peering through the floor and I almost wondered whether the tail skid would strike the summit.—L. V. STEWART BLACKER, in "First Over Everest." (New York: McBride.)

## Courage

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

NO ONE ever questions the desirability and nobility of courage; and the courage which Christian Science indisputably gives its students is based on an increasing realization that because God is real and all-powerful, evil is unreal and powerless.

What a sense of security such an understanding gives! Security is something which is highly valued by mankind; and this subject has been much talked about of late. Diverse have been the theories as to what it is and how to attain it. Men have looked frantically for security in matter and found little of it. And this is because, as Christian Science shows, security must be found in God, Spirit. Fearlessness cannot be based on a material sense of safety.

What financial security ever planned or achieved equaled that of Jesus, who could find the tax money in a fish's mouth? What security of government compares with the understanding that "the Lord God omnipotent reigneth" now and eternally? What security of happiness is there until self has been overcome and the consciousness prevails that only the will of God is needed in relation to happiness?

Courage grows through an unfolding knowledge of God with its resultant faith and trust. Christian Science through its clear teachings gives humanity that understanding. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, it is stated on page 275 that "the starting-point of divine Science is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind,—that God is Love, and therefore He is divine Principle." Faith and trust founded on an understanding of God as divine Principle give a true sense of security, and they are the foundations of courage. True courage is selfless and loving. To let go of self and take hold of God is a necessary preliminary to its demonstration.

The Christian Scientist, be he an experienced or a new student, facing any problem, physical or otherwise, will find it immeasurably helpful to drop the past and start afresh with each new day. Looking at a problem as though for the first time is apt to mean looking at it with courage, resourcefulness, interest, and determination. From the point of view of Christian Science, every human condition is primarily mental, and thus to be changed by changing thought. Only the real is true or God-made, and the real is always good.

The teaching of Christian Science that God is Mind, Principle, always here, always available, always the source of unlimited good, gives us the courage to reverse evil's efforts to limit and restrict; gives us the courage, when necessary, to start afresh, with new goals of endeavor, new hopes of success. Self-knowledge is rare but necessary. Willingness to see what in one's own thinking is holding one in bondage to limitation, lack, or failure is needed. There is no lack in God's goodness, no lack in the presence and activity and availability of good and—comforting realization!—no lack in the spiritual selfhood that is the expression of God. Then, to understand one's true self is the need.

For successful living of our days, patience must be added to valor. Persistence, trust, humility, and love will all be needed; but the effort to know God aright and live in obedience to Him will bring out the expression of all righteous qualities.

One of the great tests of courage is the occasional necessity for standing alone without human support and solace—perhaps faced with human misunderstanding and condemnation. If self-pity and lonesomeness are permitted to enter thought, this is evidence that there is not enough God-inspired and selfless courage; and these unlovely and unwholesome qualities are sure to weaken character, and bring defeat instead of success.

It takes courage to put down self sufficiently to reply good-naturedly to an impatient, unloving remark, to be serene and dignified amidst confusion and bad temper, stupidity and arrogance. At times, it takes much courage to maintain one's own true identity and refuse to be submerged and dominated by another's will and selfishness—to maintain one's dependence on God's control and independence of a mortal's control, and to do this with kindness instead of resentment.

It takes courage to stand for Principle against social habits and customs that one knows are not helpful, and to follow what one sees to be right instead of following what is popular. To keep thought and judgment clear enough to decide wisely and hold to the decision, requires a realization of God as Mind and available always, as Love and supporting always. To refuse to be swayed by sentimentality, by human impulsiveness, by mass mesmerism to think before acting—requires intelligence as well as courage. But in the understanding of God's all-power, strength and courage will be demonstrated and will bring to one a calm sense of security and peace.

John said, "Perfect love casteth out fear," and in "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 150), "Not more to one than to all, is God demonstrable as divine Life, Truth, and Love; and His people are they that reflect Him—that reflect Love." The more perfectly, then, we understand and reflect Love the more completely will fear be cast out of our thinking, and confidence in evil be replaced by confidence in good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

## *The Secret*

Dark hills that flower in beauty
With every June,
I would ask your secret
As a boon—

Secret of the ledge upsurging
Into bloom,
Secret of the star-flower lighting
A thicket's gloom.

The dark hills answered gently:
*The Junes return,*
*With ancient fires the hilly*
*Altars burn;*

*Out of faith comes beauty,*
*And it brings*
*Out of the winters' silence*
*The joyous springs!*

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

## Coraggio

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

NESSUNO mette mai in dubbio il fatto che il coraggio è cosa desiderabile e nobile; ed il coraggio che la Scienza Cristiana indisputabilmente dà ai suoi studenti si fonda su di una percezione sempre maggiore che, giacchè Dio è reale ed onnipotente, il male è irreale ed impotente.

Che senso di sicurezza non dà una tale comprensione! La sicurezza è una cosa che è altamente stimata dall'umanità; e questo soggetto è stato molto discusso recentemente. Varie sono le teorie sulla sua natura e sul modo di raggiungerla. Gli uomini hanno cercato affannosamente la sicurezza nella materia e ve ne hanno trovata poca. E la ragione per questo è che, come mostra la Scienza Cristiana, la sicurezza deve essere trovata in Dio, Spirito. L'intrepidezza non può essere fondata su di un senso materiale di sicurezza.

Che sicurezza finanziaria mai progettata o raggiunta eguagliò quella di Gesù che poteva trovare il denaro per le tasse nella bocca d'un pesce? Che sicurezza di governo può confrontarsi con la comprensione che "il Signore Iddio nostro, l'Onnipotente, ha preso a regnare" ora e per sempre? Che sicurezza di felicità esiste fino a che il proprio io non sia stato vinto e non prevalga la consapevolezza che occorre soltanto la volontà di Dio in relazione alla felicità?

Il coraggio cresce per mezzo dello sviluppo della conoscenza di Dio, colla fede e fiducia che ne risultano. La Scienza Cristiana per mezzo dei suoi chiari insegnamenti dà all'umanità quella comprensione. In *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* di Mary Baker Eddy, si dichiara a pagina 275 che "il punto di partenza della Scienza divina è che Dio, Spirito, è Tutto-in-tutto, e che non vi è altra potenza o Mente,—che Dio è Amore, e che perciò Egli è il divino Principio". Fede e fiducia fondate su di una comprensione di Dio quale divino Principio danno un vero senso di sicurezza, ed essi sono le fondamenta del coraggio. Il vero coraggio è dimentico di sè ed amorevole. Lasciare andare il proprio io ed afferrare Dio sono preliminari necessari per la sua dimostrazione.

Lo Scientista Cristiano, sia egli uno studente esperto o principiante, di faccia a qualsiasi problema, fisico o d'altro genere, troverà d'immenso giovamento l'abbandonare il passato e il cominciare dagli inizi con ogni nuova giornata. Considerare un problema come se fosse per la prima volta, significa contemplarlo con coraggio, accorgimento, interesse e decisione. Dal punto di vista della Scienza Cristiana, ogni condizione umana è prima di tutto mentale, ed in tal modo modificabile col cambiare il pensiero. Soltanto il reale è vero o fatto da Dio, ed il reale è sempre buono.

L'insegnamento della Scienza Cristiana che Dio è Mente, Principio, sempre presente, sempre acessibile, sempre fonte di bene illimitato, ci dà il coraggio di revocare gli sforzi del male a limitare e a restringere; ci dà il coraggio, quando occorra, di ricominciare da capo, con nuove mire dello sforzo, nuove speranze di successo. La conoscenza di sè stessi è rara, ma necessaria. La volontà di vedere che cosa nel proprio pensiero ci tenga soggetti alla limitazione, alla scarsità o all'insuccesso, è indispensabile. Non vi è scarsità nella bontà di Dio, nessuna scarsità nella presenza ed attività ed accessibilità del bene e—percezione confortante!—nessuna scarsità nell'essere spirituale che è l'espressione di Dio. Dunque, ciò che occorre è di comprendere il proprio vero essere.

Per vivere con successo ai nostri giorni, la pazienza deve essere aggiunta al valore. Persistenza, fiducia, umiltà ed amore saranno indispensabili; ma lo sforzo per conoscere Dio accuratamente e per vivere in obbedienza a Lui produrrà l'espressione di tutte le qualita giuste.

Uno dei grandi cimenti del coraggio è la necessità occasionale di star soli senza sostegno o conforto umano—forse affrontando un malinteso o biasimo umano. Se si permette che pietà di sè stessi o solitudine penetrino nel pensiero, questo prova che non vi è abbastanza coraggio ispirato da Dio e dimentico di sè stesso; e queste sgradevoli e malsane qualità inevitabilmente indeboliscono il carattere e recano sconfitta invece di successo.

Occorre coraggio per dominare il proprio io sufficientemente sì da rispondere con buona grazia ad un'osservazione impaziente, spiacevole, sì da essere sereni e dignitosi in mezzo a confusione e cattivo umore, a stupidità ed arroganza. A volte occorre molto coraggio per conservare la propria vera identità e per rifiutare di essere sommersi e dominati dalla volontà e dall'egoismo d'un altro—per conservare la propria dipendenza dal controllo di Dio ed indipendenza dal controllo d'un mortale, e per far questo con gentilezza anzicchè risentimento.

Occorre coraggio per prender posto col Principio contro abitudini e costumi sociali che si sa non essere giovevoli, e per seguire ciò che si vede essere giusto invece di seguire ciò che è popolare. Mantenere il pensiero ed il giudizio sufficientemente chiari per decidere saggiamente e per attenersi alla decisione, richiede una percezione di Dio quale Mente e sempre accessibile, quale Amore e sempre sostenente. Rifiutare di essere trascinati dal sentimentalismo, dall'impulsività umana, dal mesmerismo collettivo—pensare prima di agire—richiede intelligenza non meno che coraggio. Ma nella comprensione dell'onnipotenza di Dio, forza e coraggio saranno dimostrati e ci recheranno un calmo senso di sicurezza e di pace.

Giovanni disse: "L'amor perfetto caccia via la paura", ed in *Miscellaneous Writings* Mrs. Eddy dice (pag. 150): "Non di più ad uno che non a tutti, è Dio dimostrabile come divina Vita, Verità ed Amore; ed il Suo popolo è quello che Lo riflette—che riflette Amore". Quanto più perfettamente dunque noi comprendiamo e riflettiamo Amore, tanto più completamente il timore sarà cacciato via dal nostro pensiero, e la fiducia nel male sarà sostituita dalla confidenza nel bene.

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Listed Stock Quotations

# Rail Utility, Merchandising Shares Gain in Quiet Market

Commodity and Money Markets

## Rising Tendency In Stocks Slowed By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Rails came to the front in today's stock market, following early leadership of utility, merchandise and specialty issues.

Despite considerable profit taking in scattered sections, gainers up to a point or so near the final hour included Santa Fe, Great Northern, N. Y. Central, Electric Power & Light, North American, American Water Works, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Gimbel, American Woolen preferred, J. I. Case, Johns-Manville and du Pont. The steels were backward.

The late tone was fairly steady. Transfers approximated 900,000 shares.

**Alcohols Are Heavy**

The motors had a brief upward flurry, but it failed to hold. The alcohols were heavy, U. S. Industrial dropping more than a point. American Telephone, Westinghouse, Kennecott and Anaconda eased. Air reduction came to bat with a 50-cent extra, but the stock was inactive and lower.

Rail bonds improved. Commodities and foreign currencies did little.

Wall Street still had its eyes on political developments both at home and abroad, but pleasing straws in the domestic industrial wind appeared to attract the most attention.

The matter of the tax bill now before Congress, however, was considered in some quarters a major market problem.

**Rail Bonds Again Up**

Brisk demand for junior rail liens brought gains of fractions to a point or more to this sector of the bond market today.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas issues were up more than a point, including the 5s of 1962, series "A," the adjustment 5s of 1967 and the 4s of 1962, series "B." Louisiana & Arkansas 5s were actively traded at fractional gains.

Other rail loans with limited gains were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Rock Island general 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s.

A few high-priced bonds edged forward slightly including Santa Fe 4s, Goodyear 5s and Pacific Gas 5s. Allis-Chalmers 4s were up about a point.

In the United States Government list, the longer-term obligations were ignored while some of the nearer maturities met liquidation following Tuesday's gains.

Shortly before noon small losses ruled in the Treasury 3¼s of 1943, of 1941 and of 1944. The 4s of 1954 were off about 3-32s.

Foreigns were mixed with small gains and losses about even. Poland 7s were down a peg and the 8s up slightly. A trifling loss in Argentine 6s contrasted with a small gain in Brazil 6½s.

## June May Be Best Month of This Year In Steel Industry

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Steel ingot production increased two points this week to 70 per cent of capacity, Iron Age reported today.

The gain, the magazine said, was due to an unseasonally heavy demand for finished steel for immediate use, together with heavy orders in anticipation of third quarter price advances. Those two factors, it said, are expected to make June the best business month of the year.

Iron Age reported that among the major steel consuming outlets, only the automobile and agricultural implement makers are lessening their releases. Automobile makers are buying only for clean-up purposes, it was said, and are not expected to anticipate their 1937 model needs.

The railroad materials market has been enlivened by the first of the secondary rail orders, the steel periodical reported.

"It is becoming more and more apparent," Iron Age said, "that it will be physically impossible for mills to complete shipment of all the steel placed at second quarter prices, before July 1." Second quarter steel probably will move during a large part of July, it was said, and with regular customers' orders entering the market a sharp reduction in July production may be avoided.

## Dividend Declarations

| Company | Extra Rate | Payable | Stock of Record |
|---|---|---|---|
| Air Reduction | 50c | July 15 | June 30 |
| Deisel-W-Gilb | 12½c | July 1 | June 20 |
| Howe Sound | 50c | June 30 | June 22 |
| Jewel Tea | 50c | July 15 | July 1 |
| **Initial** | | | |
| Air Reduction | 25c Q | July 15 | June 30 |
| Am Brk Sho & Fdy 5½% pf new | 87½c | June 30 | June 19 |
| **Increased** | | | |
| Am Brk Sho & Fdy | 40c Q | June 30 | June 19 |
| **Resumed** | | | |
| West Electric Stock | 50c | June 30 | June 25 |
| Empire Safe Dep | 1½% Q | June 29 | June 20 |
| **Regular** | | | |
| Am Brk Shoe & Fdry 7% pf | $1.75¾c | June 30 | June 19 |
| Boston & Providence R R | $2.12½ Q | July 1 | June 18 |
| Claude Neon Electrical Prod | 25c Q | July 1 | June 20 |
| Cons Biscuit Co | 15c Q | June 23 | June 16 |
| Deisel-W-Gilb | 12½c Q | July 1 | June 20 |
| Do pf | $3.50 S | July 1 | June 20 |
| Howe Sound | 75c Q | June 30 | June 22 |
| Island Creek Coal | 50c Q | July 1 | June 18 |
| Do pf | $1.50 Q | July 1 | June 18 |
| Jewel Tea | $1 Q | July 15 | July 1 |
| Lambert Co | 50c Q | July 1 | June 19 |
| Pond Cr Pocah | 50c Q | July 1 | June 10 |
| Procter & Gamble Co 8% pf | $2 Q | July 15 | June 25 |

†For the period April 1 to April 30.

## Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 8: Receipts, $21,649,084; expenditures, $43,908,367; net balance, $2,282,202,923; customs receipts for the month, $9,656,902. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,684,702,487; expenditures, $6,746,821,180, including $3,134,520,626 of emergency expenditures. Excess of expenditures, $3,062,118,693. Gross debt, $31,651,489,705, a decrease of $2,904,861 under the previous day. Gold assets, $10,459,373,017.

## Ry. & Light Stock Value Up

Railway & Light Securities Company reports that the asset value of the common stock on May 31 was $27.49 a share, compared to $24.40 on Dec. 31, 1935, and to $16.12 a share on May 31, 1935.

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

## Today's Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

| 1936 High | 1936 Low | Stock and Div. in $ | High | Low | Last June 10 | Last June 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 74¾ | 59 | Acme Steel (3*) | 65 | 64⅜ | 65 | 64⅜ |
| 13⅞ | 9⅜ | Adams Express (.10b) | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 35¾ | 17⅞ | Adams Millis (¾a) | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | 18 |
| 28 | 22½ | Addressograph (.60) | 25¾ | 25½ | 25½ | 25¾ |
| 21½ | 1⅛ | Advance Rumely | 2½ | 2⅛ | 2½ | 2¼ |
| 66½ | 58 | Air Reduction N | 65¾ | 64¾ | 65¾ | 66 |
| 6⅛ | 2 | Airway Elec App | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4½ |
| 17⅜ | 13¼ | Alaska Juneau (.60*) | 15 | 14⅜ | 14⅝ | 14⅞ |
| 4⅜ | 2½ | Alleghany Corp (h) | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | 2⅞ |
| 30¾ | 12⅝ | Allegh pf ww xxx (h) | 22½ | 21½ | 22 | 21½ |
| 208 | 151 | Allied Chem (6) | 198½ | 197 | 197 | 198 |
| 28⅜ | 23½ | Allied Mills (1) | 25⅝ | 25¼ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 10¼ | 6¾ | Allied Stores | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | 10¼ |
| 80½ | 69 | Allied Stores pf (5) | 81 | 79½ | 79¾ | 80½ |
| 50½ | 35⅜ | Allis Chalmers (1) | 46 | 45¾ | 45⅝ | 45¾ |
| 78½ | 19¾ | Alpha Port Cem (1) | 23¾ | 23 | 23⅜ | .. |
| 5⅝ | 2⅞ | Amal Leather | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | .. |
| 63¼ | 50 | Am Ag Ch Del (3) | 51 | 50¾ | 51 | 50⅜ |
| 55½ | 52½ | Am Bank Note (½b) | 44 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43½ |
| 72 | 65 | Am Bank Note pf (3) | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67½ |
| 50⅞ | 40 | Am Brake S&F (1.20) | 46½ | 45⅜ | 46½ | 45⅜ |
| 130½ | 124 | Am Br S&F pf (5¼) | 128 | 127½ | 128 | 127½ |
| 134½ | 115¾ | Am Can (4*) | 129⅞ | 129½ | 129⅞ | 129¼ |
| 41 | 30 | Am Car & Fdry | 36 | 35⅝ | 36 | 35¾ |
| 58¾ | 31 | Am Chain | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50½ |
| 95⅛ | 87⅝ | Am Chicle (4) | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 13¾ | 8½ | Am Colortype | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8⅝ |
| 32⅝ | 22⅛ | Am Com Alcohol | 22½ | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22⅝ |
| 24⅞ | 16¼ | Am Crystal Sugar | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23⅝ | 23¼ |
| 95 | 89 | Am Crys Sug 1 pf (6) | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 5 | 3½ | Am Encaustic T (h) n | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4 |
| 9¾ | 6½ | Am & For Pow | 7¾ | 7½ | 7⅝ | 7½ |
| 43 | 29¾ | Am & For Pow pf | 34¾ | 34½ | 34½ | 33¾ |
| 18½ | 12 | Am & For Pw 2pf | 14⅞ | 14⅜ | 14¾ | 14½ |
| 18¼ | 13 | Am Hawaiian (1) | 17⅜ | 16⅞ | 17 | .. |
| 8⅝ | 5¾ | Am Hide & L | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6½ |
| 41½ | 37 | Am Home Pr (2.40) | 39½ | 39¼ | 39½ | 39⅛ |
| 4⅜ | 3 | Am Ice | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| 24 | 17¼ | Am Ice pf (2) | 18½ | 18 | 18⅛ | 18 |
| 13⅜ | 9⅜ | Am International | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | 10 |
| 36¼ | 23⅛ | Am Locomotive | 27½ | 27⅛ | 27¼ | 27 |
| 95½ | 66 | Am Loco pf | 77 | 76¾ | 77 | 76½ |
| 29⅞ | 21 | Am Mach & Fy (.80) | 24 | 23¼ | 24 | 23½ |
| 15 | 10 | Am Mach & Met (¾) | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12¾ |
| 13½ | 7½ | Am Power & Lt | 12⅛ | 11⅝ | 12 | 12 |
| 53¾ | 36⅜ | Am P&L 6% (2½) | 54⅜ | 54 | 54¾ | 53¾ |
| 63 | 43 | Am P&L 6% pf (1½) (3) | 63¾ | 63 | 63⅜ | 63 |
| 27⅜ | 13⅜ | Am Radiator | 21⅛ | 20⅝ | 21 | 20¾ |
| 34 | 25¾ | Am Rolling Mill (1.20) | 27⅜ | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27 |
| 91½ | 56¾ | Am Smelt & Ref (2) | 77⅝ | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 27 | 18 | Am Seating vtc | 21⅜ | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 33⅜ | 20½ | Am Steel Fdries | 31¼ | 30⅞ | 31 | 30¾ |
| 36 | 26 | Am Stores (2) | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | 27 |
| 61⅛ | 48¼ | Am Sugar Ref (2) | 53½ | 52½ | 52½ | 53 |
| 178 | 149½ | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 170¾ | 169½ | 169⅞ | 170½ |
| 104 | 88½ | Am Tobacco B (5) | 95½ | 95 | 95 | 93¾ |
| 11⅝ | 9⅜ | Am Type Fdrs (¾) | 11⅜ | 10¾ | 10¾ | 11⅜ |
| 25¼ | 19⅛ | Am Wat W & E | 23⅜ | 23¼ | 23½ | 23¼ |
| 11½ | 7¾ | Am Woolen | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | 9 |
| 70¾ | 54¾ | Am Woolen pf (29) | 67½ | 66 | 66¾ | 65½ |
| 2 | ¾ | Am Writ Pap (h) | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | .. |
| 10 | 4⅛ | Am Wr P pf (h) | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | .. |
| 39¾ | 28 | Anaconda Cop (½) | 33⅞ | 33⅜ | 33½ | 33⅜ |
| 50 | 37 | Archer Daniels (1*) | 39 | 38½ | 39 | 38 |
| 122 | 118 | Archer Dan pf (7) | 118 | 118 | 118 | .. |
| 73¾ | 44¼ | Armour Ill | 47⅜ | 45¾ | 45¾ | 44⅞ |
| 62⅜ | 47¼ | Armstrong Cork (1½) | 53½ | 53 | 53½ | 52⅞ |
| 15 | 7½ | Arnold Constable (½) | 12⅜ | 12 | 12⅜ | 12 |
| 22⅛ | 8⅛ | Artloom Corp | 15¼ | 15 | 15¼ | 14⅝ |
| 17¾ | 12⅜ | Asso Dry Goods | 17⅜ | 17⅛ | 17⅜ | 17⅛ |
| 86⅜ | 59 | Atchison T&SF (2e) | 74 | 72½ | 72¾ | 73⅛ |
| 105 | 90¼ | Atchison pf (5) | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 35¾ | 21⅝ | Atl Coast Line | 25¼ | 24⅝ | 25 | 24½ |
| 35⅛ | 26⅜ | Atl Refining (1) | 28½ | 28 | 28½ | 27½ |
| 114 | 111⅜ | Atl Refining pf A (4) | 114⅜ | 114 | 114⅝ | .. |
| 73 | 48 | Atlas Powder (2*) | 60 | 60 | 60 | 59 |
| 54½ | 26⅝ | Auburn Auto | 28 | 27¾ | 28 | 27 |
| 10½ | 6 | Austin Nichols | 6½ | 6 | 6 | .. |
| 7¾ | 4½ | Aviation Corp Del | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5⅝ |

—B—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6⅞ | 3 | Baldwin Loco (h) | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3½ |
| 54½ | 29½ | Baldwin L pf (h) | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40⅞ |
| 24¼ | 15⅞ | Balt & Ohio | 18⅜ | 18¼ | 18⅝ | 18¼ |
| 34¼ | 21 | Balt & Ohio pf | 26¼ | 25½ | 26¼ | 25¼ |
| 102 | 82¼ | Barker Bros pf | 90¼ | 90 | 90 | .. |
| 20 | 14⅛ | Barnsdall A (.60*) | 16 | 15½ | 16 | 15¾ |
| 26 | 18 | Beatrice Cream (½e) | 23¼ | 23 | 23¼ | 23 |
| 16¼ | 13⅛ | Belding Hem (1) | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 31¾ | 21⅝ | Bendix Aviation (1e) | 27⅞ | 27¾ | 27⅞ | 27⅝ |
| 24⅞ | 20 | Beneficial Ind Ln (1½) | 21¼ | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 57¼ | 48 | Best & Co (2*) | 54¼ | 54¼ | 54¼ | 54¼ |
| 63¾ | 45¾ | Beth Steel | 53⅛ | 52¾ | 53 | 52¾ |
| 19 | 16⅛ | Beth Steel 5½ pf (1) | 17 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |
| 120¼ | 110 | Beth Steel 7% pf | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114¼ |
| 48 | 23 | Bigelow Sanford (½) | 35¾ | 35½ | 35¾ | .. |
| 20¼ | 14¾ | Blaw Knox (.20b) | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16 |
| 28½ | 16⅞ | Boeing Airplane | 23⅜ | 22¾ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ |
| 63⅜ | 46¼ | Bohn Alum & Br (3) | 49⅝ | 49¼ | 49⅝ | 49 |
| 45 | 39⅜ | Bon Ami B (2½a) | 41⅞ | 41¾ | 42 | 42 |
| 30¼ | 25⅝ | Borden (1.60) | 28¾ | 28½ | 28⅝ | 28¾ |
| 83½ | 64 | Borg Warner (3) | 76¼ | 75½ | 76 | 75½ |
| 18⅞ | 13½ | Bridgeport Brass (.40) | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| 64⅞ | 43¼ | Briggs Mfg (2*) | 47¾ | 46¾ | 47¼ | 46¾ |
| 44½ | 41 | Bristol Myers (2*) | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | 43⅜ |
| 50½ | 40¼ | Brooklyn Man T (3) | 47⅜ | 46½ | 46½ | 47 |
| 104 | 97¾ | Brooklyn M T pf (6) | 103 | 103 | 103 | .. |
| 104 | 97¾ | Brooklyn M T pf (6) | 103 | 103 | 103 | .. |
| 12¼ | 4½ | Brooklyn Queens | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 7¾ |
| 51½ | 33½ | Brooklyn Q of (3g) | 40 | 39¾ | 40 | .. |
| 56½ | 44½ | Brooklyn Un Gas (3) | 46½ | 44⅝ | 46½ | 45¼ |
| 13 | 8⅛ | Brunswick Balke | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8⅝ | 9 |
| 14¼ | 8⅞ | Bucyrus Erie | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | 11⅛ |
| 20⅜ | 13½ | Bucyrus E ev pf | 16⅝ | 16⅜ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 116 | 100 | Bucyrus E pf (2g) | 117 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 15⅞ | 9⅛ | Budd Mfg | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ | 14 |
| 14 | 8⅜ | Budd Wheel | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | 11⅛ |
| 31⅛ | 20¾ | Bullard (¼b) | 25¾ | 25½ | 25¾ | 25½ |
| 28¼ | 11½ | Bulova Watch | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24⅜ |
| 33¼ | 25 | Burroughs Add (.60*) | 25½ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 25¼ |
| 9 | 2½ | Bush Term (h) | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅜ |
| 24⅞ | 14⅛ | Bush T Bldgs pf ct | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | .. |
| 6⅝ | 2⅜ | Butte Cop & Zinc | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ |
| 25¼ | 16½ | Byers | 17⅜ | 17¾ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ |
| 28 | 22 | Byron Jackson (1) | 28¾ | 27¾ | 28½ | 27⅞ |

—C—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37⅝ | 30¼ | Calif Packing (1½) | 31¼ | 31 | 31¼ | 30¼ |
| 14 | 6 | Calumet & Hecla (¼b) | 10¼ | 1 10¼ | 12¼ | 10⅜ |
| 40¼ | 30 | Campbell Wy&C (1*) | 33 | 33 | 33 | 32¼ |
| 11½ | 10⅜ | Canada Dry | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 15 |
| 16 | 10⅞ | Canadian Pacific | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 18½ | 12¾ | Capital Admin | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13½ |
| 9¾ | 6¾ | Carriers & Gen (.20) | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | .. |
| 172¾ | 92½ | Case Thresh | 165½ | 164 | 165¼ | 162⅝ |
| 79 | 54¾ | Caterpiller Trac (2) | 75⅞ | 75 | 75⅛ | 74¾ |
| 32¼ | 21¾ | Celanese Corp (½b) | 23⅞ | 23¼ | 23½ | 24⅛ |
| 31½ | 19 | Celotex Co | 25¼ | 25 | 25 | 25½ |
| 35¼ | 25⅜ | Central Aguirre (1½*) | 29½ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29⅛ |
| 58 | 47¾ | Cerro de Pasco (4) | 55⅞ | 54¾ | 54⅞ | 54¾ |
| 19¼ | 8¼ | Certain-Teed | 10½ | 10 | 10 | 10¼ |
| 102½ | 80½ | Certain Teed pf | 84½ | 94 | 94 | 94½ |
| 194¼ | 101 | Champion P pf (6) | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104¼ |
| 74½ | 59 | Chesapeake Corp | 66 | 68⅝ | 69 | 68 |
| 61 | 51 | Ches & Ohio (2.80) | 58¾ | 58½ | 58⅝ | 58¼ |
| 6¼ | 2⅞ | Chi & E Ill pf (h) | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3⅜ |
| 2⅜ | 1¼ | Chi & Gt West (h) | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | .. |
| 8⅛ | 4 | Chi & Gt W pf (h) | 5¾ | 5¼ | 5¾ | .. |
| 31⅜ | 25⅜ | Chi Mail Order (1½*) | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 2⅞ | 1½ | Chi Mil & St P (h) | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1¾ |
| 5⅞ | 2⅞ | Chi Mil & St P pf (h) | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | 3⅞ |
| 4⅞ | 2¼ | Chi N'western (h) | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | 3 |
| 12⅛ | 6¾ | Chi & N'west pf (h) | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | .. |
| 20½ | 19½ | Chi Pneu Tool | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14½ |
| 3 | 1½ | Chi Rv I & P (h) | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1⅞ |
| 7⅞ | 3¼ | Chi RI&P 6% (h) | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3½ |
| 8 | 3½ | Chi RI&P 7% (h) | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | .. |
| 11⅜ | 7 | Childs Company | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | .. |
| 103⅞ | 85½ | Chrysler (6) | 96 | 94⅞ | 95⅝ | 95½ |
| 19⅞ | 15¼ | City Ice & Fuel (2) | 17⅜ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 86½ | 72⅞ | City Ice & F pf (6½) | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79¾ |
| 7¾ | 4 | City Stores | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 46⅛ | 23¾ | Clark Equipment (.80) | 34 | 33½ | 34 | 33¼ |
| 48 | 35 | Cleve Cranh Br (1*) | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 70½ | 48 | Cluett ePabody (1) | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | 53 |
| 101½ | 84 | Coca Cola (2) | 101¼ | 100¾ | 100¾ | 101 |
| 20½ | 13¼ | Colgate Palm-P (1½) | 14 | 13⅝ | 14 | 14 |
| 51⅜ | 33½ | Collins & Aikman (2) | 45 | 45 | 45 | 44¾ |
| 24¾ | 8¼ | Colonial Bea Oil | 20¾ | 19¾ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 9⅜ | 3⅝ | Colo F & Ir (h) | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5 |
| 49 | 24 | Colo F&I pf (h) ∞ | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 36¼ | 21½ | Colo & Southern | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 21⅝ | 14 | Columbia Gas (.20b) | 19¾ | 19⅜ | 19½ | 19⅝ |
| 107 | 90½ | Columbia G of A (6) | 103 | 102¼ | 103 | 102 |
| 45½ | 31 | Columbia Pic vtc (1*) | 36⅝ | 36¼ | 36⅜ | 36 |
| 51¼ | 42½ | Columbia P of (2¾) | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | .. |
| 134 | 94 | Columbian C vtc (4*) | 124¾ | 124 | 124¾ | 124 |
| 64⅝ | 44 | Comm Credit (3) | 63⅜ | 63 | 63½ | 63⅜ |
| 89¾ | 55 | Comm Inv Tr (3.60*) | 69¼ | 68⅞ | 68⅞ | 69 |
| 24⅝ | 15⅞ | Comm Solvents (.60) | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16½ |
| 5½ | 2¼ | Comwith & So | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 3⅛ |
| 82 | 59¼ | Comwith & S p (3) | 69¼ | 68½ | 68½ | 69½ |
| 44½ | 32⅜ | Congoleum Nairn (1.60) | 34¼ | 33⅞ | 34 | 34 |
| 20 | 10 | Conn Ry & Lt | 13¼ | 12 | 12½ | 11 |
| 33½ | 19 | Conn Ry & Lt pf | 25 | 25 | 25 | .. |
| 85 | 72½ | Consol Cig ppf ww (6½) | 79 | 79 | 79 | 78 |
| 7⅛ | 4⅜ | Consol Film Ind | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4¾ |
| 20⅛ | 15¼ | Consol Film I pf (1g) | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 38⅜ | 27¼ | Consol Ed NY (1*) | 34¼ | 34⅛ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 108½ | 102 | Consol Ed NY pf (5) | 108⅝ | 108½ | 108½ | .. |
| 6⅛ | 3⅞ | Consol Laundries | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ |
| 15¼ | 11½ | Consol Oil (¼b) | 12 | 11½ | 12 | 11½ |
| 1⅝ | ⅜ | Consol Textile (h) | ½ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ½ |
| 26¼ | 15¾ | Container n | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18¼ |
| 19⅛ | 10⅜ | Cont Baking A | 15⅝ | 14⅛ | 14¾ | 14 |
| 2 | 1⅜ | Cont Baking B | 2 1⅝ | | 1⅝ | .. |
| 87¼ | 67½ | Cont Can (3) | 78 | 77½ | 77¾ | 78 |
| 24⅜ | 18 | Cont Dis Fibre (2) | 20½ | 19⅞ | 20⅛ | 19⅝ |
| 4 | 2½ | Cont Motors | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 2⅝ | 2½ |
| 38½ | 28⅛ | Cont Oil (7) | 29½ | 28⅞ | 29½ | 29 |
| 46 | 29 | Cont Steel (2) | 32⅛ | 32 | 32 | .. |
| 69 | 55¼ | Corn Exchange | 59⅞ | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ |
| 79½ | 68½ | Corn Products (3) | 78⅞ | 77¾ | 78¾ | 78½ |
| 7⅜ | 4¼ | Coty | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 27¼ | 15¾ | Crosley Radio (¼b) | 24 | 23½ | 24 | 23¾ |
| 62¾ | 43¾ | Crown Cork & S (1) | 57⅞ | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | 57½ |
| 10⅜ | 7¼ | Crown Zeller vtc | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7⅞ |
| 41 | 26 | Crucible Steel | 31 | 31 | 31 | .. |
| 14¼ | 6¼ | Cuban Am Sug | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10½ | 10⅛ |
| 24¼ | 16⅞ | Curtis Publishing | 18¼ | 18 | 18¾ | 17⅞ |
| 104 | 99½ | Curtis Pub pf (7) | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 9¼ | 4 | Curtis-Wright (.20) | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¾ |
| 21⅛ | 10¼ | Curtiss-Wright A | 15⅛ | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 65 | 43¼ | Cutler Hammer (1*) | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ | .. |

—D—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 80¼ | 52 | Deere & Co | 77½ | 77 | 77¼ | 77 |
| 31 | 27 | Deere & Co pf (.35g) | 29⅞ | 29¾ | 29⅞ | 29¾ |
| 26 | 10½ | Deisel W G (1½*) | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23¼ |
| 52 | 36¾ | Del & Hudson | 41¾ | 30¼ | 41¾ | 40 |
| 23½ | 14⅞ | Del Lack & W | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | 16½ |
| 153 | 128 | Detroit Edison (4) | 140 | 140 | 240 | .. |
| 40½ | 33½ | Diamond Match (1½†) | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36½ |
| 58 | 42 | Devoe & Rav A (2) | 52 | 52 | 52 | .. |
| 34⅝ | 18½ | Distillers Cp Seag | 22⅜ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 22½ |
| 61½ | 41½ | Dome Mines (2*) | 59¼ | 58⅝ | 59 | 59 |
| 11⅞ | 7¾ | Dominion Stores | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 75¾ | 50⅝ | Douglas A | 57⅞ | 57½ | 57½ | 57¼ |
| 18⅞ | 13 | Dresser B | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | .. |
| 158 | 133 | du Pont de Nem (3.60*) | 146 | 145 | 146 | 144¼ |
| 133½ | 128 | du Pont deb (6) | 129⅝ | 129⅝ | 129⅝ | 129½ |

—E—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | 28½ | Eaton Mfg (2) | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 44⅝ | 30¾ | Elec Auto-Lite (1.20) | 35½ | 35 | 35⅛ | 34¾ |
| 17⅜ | 10 | Elec Boat | 13¼ | 12¾ | 12⅞ | 13¼ |
| 7¾ | 5¾ | Elec & Mus Ind (.24e) | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 16¾ | 6¾ | Elec Pow & Lt | 16¾ | 14¾ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 68 | 29½ | El Pw&Lt 6% pf | 68 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| 73½ | 32¾ | Elec Pow & Lt pf | 73¾ | 72¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 55¼ | 44¾ | Elec Sto Battery (2*) | 48⅝ | 46 | 46 | .. |
| 69 | 69¼ | Endicott John (3) | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | 64⅞ |
| 153⅜ | 77 | Engineers Pub S (n) | 153⅜ | 15 | 15 | 15¼ |
| 73 | 45½ | Engineers P S Spf (h) | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | .. |
| 7⅝ | 5¼ | Equitable Off Bldg (.10b) | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6⅜ |
| 17⅜ | 11 | Erie R R | 13 | 12⅜ | 13 | 12¼ |
| 27¾ | 16 | Erie R R 1pf | 20 | 20 | 20 | .. |
| 40⅞ | 29 | Evans Products (1) | 31½ | 31⅜ | 31½ | 31¼ |

—F—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5¾ | 2⅝ | Fairbanks Co | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 18½ | 8½ | Fairbanks pf | 13¾ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13½ |
| 53¾ | 34¾ | Fairbanks Morse | 50¾ | 50⅜ | 50¾ | 50⅝ |
| 41½ | 31¾ | Fajardo Sug (2) | 37½ | 37¼ | 37½ | 37⅜ |
| 25 | 18¾ | Fed Lt & Trac | 21½ | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 4⅛ | 2⅝ | Federal Water Serv | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3½ |
| 27⅜ | 20½ | Fed'd Dept Sto (1) | 27⅝ | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| 49½ | 38 | Fidelity Ph F In (1.20†) | 41¼ | 41½ | 41½ | 40¾ |
| 33⅛ | 24⅛ | Firestone T&T (1.20) | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27½ |
| 104¾ | 100½ | Firestn T&R pf A (6) | 104¾ | 104½ | 104½ | 104⅝ |
| 48¼ | 40 | First Nat Stores (2½) | 46⅜ | 46¼ | 46⅜ | 46¼ |
| 11¾ | 4½ | Follansbee B (h) | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7¼ |
| 47½ | 34 | Food Mach n (1) | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ |
| 38¾ | 24½ | Foster-Wheeler | 28 | 27¾ | 28 | 28¼ |
| 38 | 30½ | Fourth Nat Inv (¾b) | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30⅞ |
| 35⅝ | 27½ | Freeport Texas (1) | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30¼ |
| 75 | 47⅜ | Fuller pr pf | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | .. |
| 53½ | 31½ | Fuller 2pf | 35 | 33 | 35 | 33 |

—G—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6½ | 3¾ | Gabriel Snub A | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | .. |
| 63 | 42¼ | Gen Am Trans (1¾) | 49⅞ | 49¼ | 49½ | 49¾ |
| 34⅜ | 22 | Gen Asphalt (⅛e) | 25 | 24½ | 25 | 24⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 10¾ | Gen Baking (.60) | 12⅛ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ |
| 11⅞ | 7⅜ | Gen Bronze | 9⅛ | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 15⅜ | 5⅝ | Gen Cable | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10⅞ | .. |
| 58½ | 53⅞ | Gen Cigar (4*) | 58 | 57⅞ | 57⅞ | 57¾ |
| 41⅞ | 34½ | Gen Electric (1) | 39⅛ | 38¾ | 38⅞ | 38⅝ |
| 40½ | 33⅜ | Gen Foods (1.80) | 40¼ | 40½ | 40¾ | 40½ |
| 4⅜ | ⅞ | Gen Gas & E A | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2¼ |
| 70½ | 59¾ | Gen Mills (3) | 64 | 64 | 64 | 63¼ |
| 120½ | 117½ | Gen Mills pf (6) | 120 | 120 | 120 | .. |
| 71 | 53⅞ | Gen Motors (2*) | 63⅜ | 62 | 63⅜ | 62 |
| 122 | 118 | Gen Mot 5% pf (5) | 121 | 121 | 121 | 120½ |
| 33⅜ | 18⅝ | Gen Out Ad A | 30½ | 30⅜ | 30½ | .. |
| 50 | 38 | Gen Print Ink (2*) | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40½ |
| 6¾ | 3½ | Gen Pub Service | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4 |
| 3⅛ | 2 | Gen Realty | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2⅜ |
| 22 | 12⅜ | Gen Realty pf | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | .. |
| 18⅝ | 15 | Gillette Saf Raz (1) | 15⅞ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 90 | 81¾ | Gillette S R pf (5) | 83¾ | 3 3⅜ | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| 11¾ | 6¾ | Gimbel Bros | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| 86½ | 69 | Gimbel Bros pf (2b) | 88 | 85½ | 88 | 85½ |
| 55¼ | 41 | Glidden (2) | 42¼ | 41 | 41 | 41½ |
| 114½ | 105⅝ | Glidden ppf (7) | 106½ | 106⅜ | 106¾ | 106⅜ |
| 7½ | 3⅞ | Gobel, Adolf | 4¾ | 4⅜ | 4¾ | 4⅜ |
| 10¼ | 7 | Goebel Brew (.20*) | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 21⅜ | 15¼ | Gold Dust vtc (1.20) | 16⅝ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16½ |
| 20 | 13⅜ | Goodrich | 20 | 19⅝ | 19¾ | 20 |
| 98½ | 78 | Goodrich pf | 89⅝ | 89½ | 89½ | 89 |
| 31⅞ | 21¾ | Goodyear | 25¼ | 24½ | 24⅝ | 24¾ |
| 97¾ | 87 | Goodyear 1 pf (4) | 90 | 90 | 90 | .. |
| 12⅛ | 8½ | Gotham Silk H

Business and Industry • # Tax Bill Burdensome to All, Likely in 1937, Declares Poor's • Commerce and Finance

## Austrian Foreign Trade Increases; Employment Rises

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VIENNA—For the first time since 1931, Austria's state revenues have shown an upward trend. Dr. Ludwig Draxler, Minister for Finances, has reported a 12 per cent gain in fiscal receipts during the first quarter of 1936 over that of 1935, a 100,000,000 schilling increase in foreign trade, and a revival in the security market.

The index of industrial production rose last year from 72 to 79.6, while the production of iron, coal, oil and kaoline increased 50 per cent and more. The adverse trade balance approximating 300,000,000 schilling was practically offset by returns from foreign tourist traffic, transit transportation and other sources.

**Currency Stabilized**

The Austrian currency has been stabilized for three years, Dr. Draxler pointed out, the National Bank's valutary cover has been increased from 25 per cent to 30 per cent, transfer service has been resumed, and the "live claims" on the Credit Anstalt, the leading bank of Austria, have been satisfactorily settled.

Savings deposits have grown by 62,300,000 schilling, he said, the floating debt has been reduced from 179,000,000 to 132,000,000, and the budget for 1936 was revised on principles of strict economy and simplified in its technical drafting. The Government's drastic intervention in the "Phoenix" insurance affair he also cited as proving the soundness of Austria's finances, as well as its preparedness to meet emergencies.

Dr. Draxler considered that the Austro-Czechoslovakian trade pact, recently signed, was likely to raise Austria's exports by 20,000,000 schilling. The newly established Austrian Export Promoting Institution also would aid opening foreign markets, he felt.

Critical observers, however, while approving, on the whole, Austria's financial status—though burdened with foreign debts aggregating $470,000,000—fail to find the economic situation altogether satisfactory.

Although there has been progress in production, distribution, and exports this was due very largely to temporary business with sanction-locked Italy, they say, and indicates no substantial recovery. Nor has recovery, they add, been sufficient to raise employment or to raise the average purchasing power enough to aid national business materially.

Even though savings deposits had grown and the bank rate decreased from 4½ to 3½ per cent, enterprise was lagging and investors were wary, partly because of the uncertainty of the international political situation, and partly because outlets for Austria's products were few in a world bristling with customs barriers.

**Employment Rises**

Unemployment, according to figures of the latest relief roll, amounted to 313,831, some 40,000 less than a year ago. But when making allowance for the "invisible" jobless, the total might be well over 400,000, critics say. The food index sank in 1935 from 101.7 to 98.8, but the rise in prices of industrial products from 124 to 128 pushed the index of living cost from 104.7 to 105.4, with wages, salaries and other income mostly on the decrease.

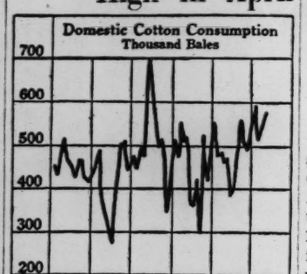
In order to improve the living standard of the population, and to stimulate business, the Government, in addition to works programs and various welfare and relief actions, has embarked upon a price-cutting scheme, beginning with the "key commodities" and gradually to extend to other lines.

Reductions already have been obtained on bread, butter, fat, margarine and gas, in amounts varying from 5 to 20 per cent, according to local conditions.

Relief milk is being sold to indigent families and school children at five cents a liter (1.057 quart) and ordinary milk, sugar and coffee will be reduced soon. The commodities to be reduced next are clothes and gasoline.

The Government's part in this drive is chiefly of an investigatory and advisory nature.

## Cotton Consumption High in April




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**DESPITE a slow primary demand for cotton goods and reported curtailment in the trade, cotton consumption for April showed a contra-seasonal gain over March, to the largest total for any April since 1929.**

## Southern Drought Loss Is $150,000,000 Despite Some Rain

ATLANTA, June 10 (AP)—Rains cut a slice from the southern drought domain over the week end but did little toward reducing a prospective crop loss estimated by farm authorities $150,000,000 or more.

Eastern Tennessee and central-western Virginia reported enough precipitation Saturday, Sunday and Monday to break the drought.

The Carolinas, northern Georgia, northern Alabama and middle Tennessee shared in these showers but obtained no general relief.

Southern forecasts for today called for more partly cloudy weather with scattered showers.

The relief afforded Virginia came too late to reduce a crop loss of some $7,000,000, however much further damage it may have prevented.

Tennessee University farm authorities still figured the damage in that State would run up to previous of $30,000,000 or more, although the dry spell was ended around Knoxville.

In Georgia it was figured that the last week increased the State's prospective losses from some $30,000,000 to between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000, despite the showers.

North Carolina's apparent toll also stood in the neighborhood of $50,000,000, while South Carolina's damage was set at a minimum of $10,000,000 with the possibility that it might exceed $50,000,000. Data were not available from Alabama.

Temperatures have been rising for the past several days in the drought area and many of the accompanying small-diameter storms have brought destructive winds, hail, heavy electrical display and precipitation of near cloudburst proportions.

## Bids for Treasury Issues $7,054,577,400

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Allotment of subscriptions amounting to $2,130,896,350 for the Treasury's June financing operations was reported today by Secretary Morgenthau.

Of the total amount, $1,106,030,650 represented new cash while $1,024,865,700 was in conversion offerings for the exchange of maturing federal obligations.

Complete figures showed the cash offering was over-subscribed more than seven times, the total subscriptions reaching $7,054,577,400.

## ICC Motor, Railroad Hearing Now June 17

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The discussion of proposed freight rates involving a combination of motor carriers and railroads will be held June 17 before the Interstate Commerce Commission instead of July 17 as previously reported.

The ICC has suspended operation of the proposed rates until Sept. 6. The proposal involves movement of loaded trucks and trailers by freight cars between the East and Midwest. The hearing is to determine whether the rates will be modified or vacated.

## New U. S. Silver Buying Policy Aid To Foreign Trade

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 10—The new silver policy inaugurated by the Government is to the advantage of American foreign trade, according to a discussion by the Alexander Hamilton Institute. The final stage in this new policy was the agreement recently made for the purchase of silver from China, indicating that the Treasury is now seeking to expand its silver stocks chiefly by direct purchases from foreign governments, rather than bidding in the international silver markets.

"This new buying policy," says the analysis, "has two distinct advantages over the old method of competitive bidding in the international silver markets. In the first place, it avoids sharp fluctuations in market prices which result from large scale purchases and the resulting speculative activity. Thus the pronounced rise in silver prices in the London market prior to April, 1935, caused by the operations of the Treasury, proved a great boon to speculators.

"More important, however, is the fact that direct negotiations with foreign governments enable the Treasury to bargain for economic and financial advantages. Thus, the willingness of the Treasury to buy large amounts of Chinese silver is probably the principal reason that the Chinese Government has not pegged its currency to the pound sterling as many observers expected after the silver standard was abandoned. The Japanese were also interested in having the Chinese dollar pegged to the yen, since the existence of a stable currency relationship would facilitatte trade and financial relations with China.

"The fact that China intends to use the proceeds of its silver sales for currency management is evidenced by the opening of a branch of the Bank of China in New York. Thus, in so far as the Treasury has prevented Great Britain or Japan from obtaining an advantage in trade with China, it has accomplished something for the benefit of American foreign trade."

## Rail and Motortruck Interests Endeavor to Apportion Business

*By* **Harold M. Fleming**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 10—The inevitable drastic change in the country's freight transportation system, by which the highway truck is finding its logical place, has had several swift and unexpected developments in recent months. One of these has been a counter-move by the railroads to recover some of their lost business, the announcement of pickup and delivery arrangements in which the roads will give away trucking free at both ends of a rail haul for less-than-carload freight.

The inroads of the truck on the roalroad freight business have nowhere been so evident as in the handling of l. c. l. (less-than-carload) freight. The roads' losses in this field have been almost as spectacular as their loss of passenger traffic to the motorcar and bus. The l. c. l. tonnage in 1920 on Class 1 roads was 53,000,000 tons. By 1926 it had shrunk to 39,000,000 tons and by 1934 it was down to 14,345,000 tons.

**Trucks' Speed an Advantage**

Trucks have taken much of this business by offering superior convenience and speed. According to figures compiled by Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation Joseph B. Eastman, over runs of as long as 500 miles, highway movement requires only 51 hours elapsed time against 85 by rail, and on runs of 50 miles or less the rail time is 28 hours and the truck time four hours. While a considerable part of the railroad time is taken up in the making up of long trains in freight yards, much is also lost on each end of the rail haul.

On Dec. 1, 1933, three eastern railroads, the Pennsylvania, Nickel Plate, and Erie, inaugurated a free pickup and delivery service for all l. c. l. freight moving 260 miles or less. This distance was picked as the effective limit of highway truck competition, although subsequent developments indicate that its effectiveness is much further. A recent test run, for example, was successfully made by five heavy trucks of the Keeshin Transcontinental Freight Lines from Chicago to Los Angeles and back.

Seventeen eastern roads asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to prohibit this experiment, on the grounds, among other things, that it would not pay for itself, but the results appear to have been satisfactory. About one fourth of Pennsylvania's l. c. l. traffic moved by these tariffs at the end of the first year and about one third at the end of the second.

**Pickup Service Approved**

Following this precedent, railroads in the Southwest and West servicing about one third of continental United States obtained I. C. C. permission to inaugurate such pickup and delivery service on Jan. 18, 1936, with two added features. The 260-mile limit was omitted and the service made system-wide, with arrangements between the roads for handling shipments moving over more than one line. And an allowance of 5 cents per hundred pounds was made for shippers or consignees who delivered or picked up their own freight, making 10 cents per 100 pounds on both ends of the rail haul. The arrangement was limited to goods moving under rates of 30 cents per 100 pounds or more. Objection of the American Truckers' Associations, Inc., were overruled in a 6-4 decision, although Co-ordinator Eastman, who votes with the commission only in case of tie, expressed himself against it on the ground that the roads should have handled the problem in a more thorough-going way. They did not, for example, undertake to pool their collections, deliveries or terminal facilities in large cities.

On the day of the decision, Southern Railway and Pennsylvania asked for similar permission, and the latter was shortly joined by all the leading roads in so-called "official" territory, east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac. Permission was granted to inaugurate such rates on April 1, which would have made them virtually nation-wide.

**Roads Accused of Rebating**

Ironically enough this was the date on which, under the Motor Carriers' Act passed last summer, highway common carriers had to have their rates on file with the ICC for the first time. This filing was in large part intended to decrease the flexibility of truck freight rates, or in other words, to bring them into the open and reduce rate cutting. To the truckers, however, the railroads' action seemed to put the shoe on the other foot, and they promptly charged the roads with destructive rate cutting and rebating under the proposed arrangement.

Permission was granted by the ICC and the roads went ahead with arrangements. In most cases they made agreements with local trucking agencies, but in some cases they were expected to use the Railway Express Agency, Inc., which uses around 9000 to 10,000 trucks of its own. Baltimore and Ohio arranged with Keeshin for its trucking. Some roads were expected also to make use of tieups with motor highway services already arranged through purchase, contract, part-interest, etc. A recent survey of Mr. Eastman showed that 209 steam and electric companies are engaged directly or indirectly in motor vehicle operations, and 38 important railroads have financial interests directly or through intermediate companies in motor vehicle subsidiaries and subdivisions thereof numbering around 140, the rail carriers' investment having a book value of a shade over $40,000,000.

**Co-operation Felt Necessary**

When the big trucking interests found themselves in the same bed of regulation with the railroads through the inauguration of the Motor Carriers' Act, some co-operation was felt necessary in order to temper the asperity of the impending competition. To effect this, a Conference on National Transportation was formed by the American Truckers' Association, the American Association of Railroads, and the National Industrial Transportation League, representing shippers. The conference adopted a set of principles for applying the cost factor to rate making. It recommended that railroads and truckers neither cut tariffs below reasonable cost for competitive purposes, nor indulge in "retaliatory methods of a destructive nature."

The eastern roads' proposal to give trucking away free was too much, however, for the New York truckmen. In the tradition of the Pennsylvania oil field teamsters who tried to prevent pipe-line construction, they voiced intense opposition. They ran big advertisements in the New York papers, charging monopoly, stating that the action was analogous to giving passengers free rides between homes and depots, and asserting that it meant ruin to New York local truckmen. "Independent" trucks carried signs, "This truck protects you from monopoly." Mass meetings were staged in the Manhattan Opera House, and appeals were sent to the ICC, to Mayor LaGuardia, to all members of Congress, and to the President. The latter referred the appeal to the commission.

Fifteen hours before the tariff was to go into effect, the commission changed its mind, and postponed its effective date seven months to Nov. 1, pending further investigation and consideration.

**Commission's "Inconsistency"**

The roads had gone to considerable expense, and one of the principal targets of the truckmen's wrath had been the 5-cent allowance which the truckmen dubbed a "rebate." So on April 15 the roads petitioned under another section of the Commerce Act for permission to put the proposed tariffs in effect without the allowance.

The commission granted this plea and the roads advertised the new tariffs for May 25. Again strong objections from the local trucking interests, with the threat of a strike. And 48 hours before the tariffs were to go into effect the commission suspended them also.

## The World's Business

### Making a Monetary Plank at Cleveland—Mr. Borah's Crusade—Need for Definitions

*By* **H. B. E.**

NO WORD will be more misused at the two political conventions than *standard*. I am thinking of the word as applied to the currency. Senator Borah, in the interview on Monday, did not exactly misuse it, but he employed it with adjectives which made his reference a contradiction in terms. He inveighed against the Clevelanders who wanted to go back to the "old rigid standard." Doubtless, if the question had been put to him, he would have said that he was for a "managed" or a "flexible" *standard*. In one dress or other we shall hear the word, as we have heard it in the past, pretty frequently at Cleveland and later at Philadelphia; for the habit is bipartisan.

Any such qualification of the word, however, is a solecism. A standard is precisely that—a standard, sans qualification. In the nature of things, it must be as rigid as weights and measures are. One does not inveigh against the "rigidity" of the foot rule.

Similarly there will be many references at the convention to the "59 cent dollar." There is no such thing. A dollar is the American unit of account, and is still divided into a hundred cents, just as it was in the Hoover regime.

To raise this question of terminology is by no means to indulge in a quibble. Disregard of the proper use of monetary terms has utterly confused the public. When Mr. Roosevelt "devalued" the dollar, and everybody referred to the new 59-cent dollar, there were persons who expected their dollars to exchange for 59 cents. They are still mystified that the dollar remains a dollar. A correspondent, I remember, complained that the edict had caused a split in her family. A debtor-member arbitrarily reduced his payments on a debt to a creditor-member by the extent of the devaluation. The theory was that henceforth the dollar was 59 cents. And the debtor imagined that for every dollar on his private debt, he now owed only 59 cents. Eventually this confusion was dissipated more or less by contact with the practical world of affairs. Everybody could see that the dollar remained a dollar, even though, for political or convenience's sake, he might refer to the monetary change as a "59-cent dollar."

*Standard*, however, does not seem as concrete as a dollar. Consequently, as applied to the currency, the fog surrounding it is denser. And the lack of understanding is not limited to the financially unsophisticated. A professor at a leading business school recently asked his class to answer by show of hands the simple question: "Is the United States on the gold standard?" As I recall, the noes were 28; the ayes, 24. Here was a class of budding economists, and yet they were in doubt. Is it any wonder that the confusion is just as confounded among the inexpert?

So, if we are to understand the Cleveland debate, we might as well define these terms, for the positions to be adopted on the currency may be equally mystifying in the absence of definitions.

The "old [rigid] standard" of which Senator Borah spoke was a dollar weighing 25.8 grains of gold. That was the standard before Jan. 31, 1934. On that date President Roosevelt changed it. The new standard from then on was 15 5-21 grains. This change thus reduced the gold content of the dollar by 40.94 per cent; i.e., the dollar was devalued to 59.06 per cent of its old gold content.

Now nobody wants to return to the old standard. And Senator Borah knows it. The reason is that, since the economic system is becoming geared to the change, a retreat would create chaos. It is over the new standard that controversy turns; or, rather, over the innovations that accompanied it. Mr. Roosevelt introduced two innovations:

> 1. Gold could not be obtained for dollars for use *internally*.
> 2. The standard remained *provisional*; i. e., the President at any time can alter the gold content of the dollar within 40 and 50 per cent of the old gold content; though he has not yet used his power.

A standard is meaningless unless it is not only *specific* but also *applied*. This refers to all standards, from those of mathematics to those of behavior. If the dollar is not interchangeable with gold at the stated equivalent, it becomes merely an exercise on paper. The new standard was so applied, but only *to foreign transactions*. One now sees the point of innovation No. 1—that the dollar was not to be convertible internally, but only externally. This and the other innovation allowing the President to change the gold content explain Secretary Morgenthau's description of the new standard. With a touch of facetiousness he described it as: "the international gold bullion standard streamlined, 1934 model."

If, however, the application of the standard is only *partial*, there is something to be said for those who protest that the United States is not on any standard at all. Mr. Hoover belongs to this group. And Americans generally, who know that gold is now forbidden internally and to whom, therefore, the talk of a standard is unreal, will be inclined to agree with him. What would we think of a standard of conduct that wasn't applied toward everybody?

The business school students who answered "yes" to the question: "Is the United States on the gold standard?" were therefore right. But so were the noes. It all depends upon the point of view. My own answer to the professor, I think, would have been "yes and no"; for, as Senator Borah said in reply to another question, the question does not admit of a bare answer "yes or no."

Mr. Hoover in his convention address tonight will doubtless appeal for a return to the gold standard. We shall know from the above what he means. First he will mean a standard which has nothing provisional about it. Secondly, he will mean the application of that standard *to all comers;* i. e., full convertibility. Now it is precisely against such a position—which Senator Borah seems to imagine is shared by Governor Landon—that the Senator inveighs. The Idahoan is interested in retaining the innovations because they avoid "rigidity" in the currency system. Senator Borah's only qualification (shared in by Senator Vandenberg and Colonel Knox) would be to give Congress instead of the President the power to change the gold content of the dollar.

Later on we shall have occasion to discuss the position adopted in the Republican plank; but, for the present, we would plead for a standard of speech!

## Service Says Tax Situation Growing More Dangerous

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 10—Declaring that while the successful financing operation by the Treasury involving over $2,000,000,000 has allayed fears regarding the Government's ability to continue meeting tremendous deficits, Poor's Investment Advisory Service says that it would be the height of folly to assume that the federal financial problem has been definitely solved.

"With government expenditures continuing to run far in excess of income," states the review, "it is a foregone conclusion that a more realistic attitude toward the nation's finances will be taken after the fall elections. If business recovery continues, and thereby brings in larger tax revenues, the solution will be somewhat easier. But, in any event, deficits will still be large. Hence, it appears that expenses must be sharply curtailed or taxes must again be drastically increased, if the specter of currency inflation is to be laid.

"Since the spending program is such an integral part of the New Deal philosophy the natural assumption is that it will not be abandoned if the present Administration remains in power. Therefore, higher taxes are a definite prospect.

**Higher Taxes Likely**

"And since it is apparent by this time that confiscation of incomes of the rich would be a mere drop in the bucket in meeting the federal deficits, the chances favor a tax bill which will prove burdensome to all. In fact, there is a real danger that in order to offset the past few years' spending spree, the taxes eventually levied will be so high that they will be very deflationary. Manifestly, that part of consumer incomes which are expended in taxation cannot be used for consumption of goods. Therefore, the tax situation in itself constitutes a threat to the business recovery movement.

"During the past few years fears have arisen off and on over specific developments such as dollar devaluation, confiscation of private gold, abrogation of the gold clause and mounting Government deficits. Yet, the deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, estimated at approximately $6,000,000,000 by Budget Director Bell, is causing less concern than the relatively small deficits of past years.

"Despite the calm atmosphere, the fact remains that the situation is growing more dangerous. If federal deficits increased steadily, the time would arrive when such losses could not be financed through the sale of bonds. This would make necessary drastic deflation of expenditures or resort to the printing press.

**Record Deficit in Sight**

"To a certain extent the figures supplied by Budget Director Bell are deceptive. They assume cashing of all bonus compensation certificates in two weeks after their issuance, between June 15 and June 30, 1936. Obviously, no such volume of certificates will be presented for payment in two weeks' time and a figure of $500,000,000 in bonus payments to apply for the last two weeks of the 1936 fiscal year would seem more in line with the probabilities. On that basis, Government receipts, expenditures and deficits for the fiscal years from 1931 through 1937 may be shown as follows:

| June 30 Fiscal Yr. | Receipts (In Millions of Dollars) | Expenditures | Deficits |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1937 | $5,597* | $10,609* | $5,012* |
| 1936 | 3,949* | 8,179* | 4,230* |
| 1935 | 3,800 | 7,375 | 3,575 |
| 1934 | 3,116 | 7,105 | 3,989 |
| 1933 | 2,238 | 5,307 | 3,068 |
| 1932 | 2,121 | 5,274 | 3,153 |
| 1931 | 3,317 | 4,220 | 903 |
| | $24,138 | $48,069 | $23,930 |

*Estimated.

"As a result of tremendous deficits the nation's gross debt has increased since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, a total of $16,415,000,000—from $16,185,000,000 to $32,600,000,000 at present. And the end is not yet in sight. For the deficit of $5,012,000,000 in prospect for the 1937 fiscal year will be an all-time record.

"In the last analysis the value of a currency depends on government credit, whether the Government's obligations are outstanding in the form of bonds, coin, or paper money. Hence, currency inflation will remain a possibility until the nation moves toward a balanced budget."

## Contract Affects Gatineau Power

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 10—Canadian Hydroelectric Corporation earnings henceforth will be affected by a reduction of about $2,000,000 annually in receipts as a result of an adjustment in a contract with the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission, declared G. Gordon Gale, head of the Canadian corporation in a letter to stockholders. The contract was executed in the name of the Gatineau Power Company, a subsidiary.

The directors have taken no action on the dividend payable on June 1 on 6 per cent first-preferred cumulative stock of the parent company, Mr. Gale said. This was done with a view to conserving the resources of the company and Gatineau Power.

Including Gatineau Power, the corporation reported for the year ended on March 31 a consolidated net income of $2,140,385, equal to $17.12 a share, on the first-preferred stock on which devidends have accumulated, against a revised net income figure of $2,359,010, or $18.87 a share, on the same stock in the preceding year.

For the four months ended on March 31 net income was $383,383, or $3.07 a share, on the first preferred stock, against $596,224, or $4.77 a share, in the same period last year.

The corporation is controlled by the International Paper Company.

## Railway Employment Shows 7 P. C. Gain

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, June 10

THE Interstate Commerce Commission today reported a 7.11 per cent increase in mid-May employment of Class I railways.

The report showed 1,057,964 employees in all classifications. Employment was figured at 59.1 per cent of the 1923-25 average.

## Southern Pacific $60,000,000 Issue Offered to Public

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 10 — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are offering today a Southern Pacific Company issue of $60,000,000 of the road's 10-year 3¾ per cent secured bonds, maturing on July 1, 1946. They will be priced at 98¾ and accrued interest to yield about 3.90 per cent to maturity.

The returns from the issue will be used to eliminate the road's indebtedness to banks and to the United States Government.

This financing represents one of the largest public offerings by a railway system in recent years. The proceeds of the sale will provide funds to pay bank loans aggregating $16,500,000, the indebtedness to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of $17,000,000, and retire $12,000,000 of serial bonds held by the Public Works Administration. In addition, the company will purchase from the RFC a note of the St. Louis-Southwestern Railway Company guaranteed as to collection by the Southern Pacific Company, in the principal amount of $17,882,250.

These payments and note acquisition will involve a total expenditure of $63,382,250, exclusive of interest. Funds from the company's treasury will be used to the extent required over and above the proceeds to be derived from the present offering. Thereafter, neither the Southern Pacific Company nor any of its transportation system companies will have any indebtedness to banks, the RFC, or to the Railroad Credit Corporation.

The new 3¾ per cent bonds will be secured by the pledge of bonds of the company, or bonds of wholly owned subsidiaries, in the principal amount of $107,128,000.

## Power Output Up 18 P. C. Over 1935

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP) — The Edison Electric Institute reported the production of electricity for the week ended June 6 was 1,945,018,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 1.2 per cent from the previous week and 12.8 per cent over a year ago. For the week ended May 30, which included a holiday, production was 18.0 per cent higher than the corresponding week in the previous year.

Percentage gains by geographical sections follows: New England 12.7; Middle Atlantic 8.1; Central Industrial 16.3; West Central 14.9; Southern States 15.5; Rocky Mountain 18.9, and Pacific Coast 4.6.

## How the War Debt Payments Stack Up

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP) — Here is how the regular war debt installments and amounts previously due and unpaid, will stack up on this country's ledger on June 15:

Belgium, $42,772,723; Czechoslovakia, $11,226,962; Estonia, $2,934,736; Finland, $164,315; France, $325,080,018; Great Britain, $668,474,071; Hungary, $327,791; Italy, $63,494,977; Latvia, $1,096,878; Lithuania, $942,761; Poland, $36,575,028; Roumania, $5,492,500, and Yugoslavia, $1,500,000.

## Italy Defaults On War Debt Payment

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Italy has joined Great Britain in defaulting anew on its semiannual war debt payment to the United States, raising to $63,494,977 the amount of the Italian arrears.

In the same routine fashion followed by the British Government, Augusto Rosso, the Italian Ambassador, formally notified Secretary Hull that his Government regretted its inability at this time to offer any new proposals looking toward a settlement of the debt.

## National Income In April 13 P. C. Above 1935 Month

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 10—An extension of the rise in the national income of the United States which began in March after a four months' recession was recorded during April, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The national income in April amounted to $4,734,000,000 as compared with $4,565,000,000 in March, an increase of 3.7 per cent, according to the institute. As compared with the corresponding month last year when the income was $4,194,000,000, there was an increase in April this year of 12.9 per cent. For the first four months, the national income this year amounted to $18,449,000,000 as compared with $16,450,000,000 last year, an increase of 12.2 per cent.

**Price Level Under Year Ago**

The price level in April was only slightly higher than in March and it was lower than in April of last year. The increase in the national income consequently resulted in a higher output and more active business. The total output of all products in April was 3.5 per cent higher than in March and 13.4 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of last year.

For the first four months, the price level was less than one per cent higher than a year ago. Consequently, nearly all the increase in the national income was reflected in a gain in business activity. The output of all products during the first four months was 11.2 per cent higher than a year ago.

As compared with the first four months of 1933, when production for such a period was at the low for the depression, the output in 1936 showed an increase of 24.6 per cent. As compared with the first four months of the pre-depression year 1929, however, the output in 1936 was 16.9 cent smaller.

In other words, the rise in the first four months of 1936 represented the recovery of 49.2 per cent of the ground lost in the depression.

The increase in total production in April over March was due entirely to gains in mining and manufacturing activity. Shipments of agricultural products declined.

**Coal, Oil Output Up**

The output of both bituminous coal and petroleum, two of the most important factors in mine productions, contributed to the expansion in this field.

In the field of manufacturing, the three important industries, automobiles, steel and cotton goods, were more active in April than in either March or in April last year. These three industries also produced more during the first four months than in the same period a year ago. For this period there was an increase of 4.9 per cent in automobile production, an increase of 19.2 per cent in steel output, and an increase of 12.7 per cent in the consumption of raw cotton.

Building activity, on which manufacturing is to a large extent dependent, also showed a noticeable expansion this year. Contracts awarded during the first four months, according to figures compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, were double the volume in the same period last year.

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### THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
### TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BOSTON, June 10, 1936.

Sealed proposals for MASSACHUSETTS SERIAL BONDS amounting to $3,000,000, exempt from Federal and Massachusetts Income Taxes, will be received at the office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General up to 12 o'clock noon (Eastern Daylight Saving Time) on June 23, 1936, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The bonds are duly authorized by Act of the Massachusetts Legislature for account of the following loan:

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN, ACT OF 1935
$3,000,000 June 15, 1937—June 15, 1941,
$600,000 each year

All the above bonds will be in coupon form of a denomination of $1,000 each and may be exchanged for fully registered bonds. The bonds when put into registered form cannot be reissued as coupon bonds.

Bidders will name one rate of interest only on the entire $3,000,000 which rate must be a multiple of ¼ of 1%. In comparing bids preference will be given to the bidder whose bid provides for the lowest net interest cost to the Commonwealth (total interest for the duration of the loan from June 15, 1936, less the amount of the premium bid).

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent (2%) of the amount bid for, to the order of the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on a national bank or trust company doing business in this Commonwealth or in the City of New York.

A descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

Any award by the Treasurer to a successful bidder is subject to the approval of the Governor.

The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES F. HURLEY
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

# Dressed to Play in Papa Neptune's Sand Piles

Fashions—Foods
X Wednesday and Friday Page

## As Breaking Waves Dash High

### The Beaches Are a Splash of Seagoing Color

By Helen Johnson Keyes

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

FOR frolicking there is no place like the beach. It throws itself at your feet, lavishing its opportunities of wave, wind and sand. But in return it makes demands on you—skill, courage, gaiety. Perhaps this is one reason we care so much for it; friendship is like a game of ball, a merry give and take.

Always there have been people who played on beaches, but not until good swimming was accepted as part of a girl's education, often a requisite for a college degree, did the seashore become the playground for men and women that it now is. The high standard of excellence in water sports which has been set has altered, as we all know, the awkward manner of dressing which obtained when women did little but duck in waist-high water. Seagoing costumes today serve two purposes, freedom in the water and attractiveness on the sand. Beside seagoing costumes there are play suits for the beach, such as are illustrated on this page.

**Swim Suits**

The silhouette of the swim suit can show few variations for only two or at most three silhouettes are appropriate for the sport. One may choose the maillot, that is, a skirtless model; the model with a slim skirt attached; or one new this summer that has the pants cut so full as to give the effect of a skirt.

Suits fall into two classifications, the molded and the dressmaker types, a distinction dependent both on styling and material. The tops of the dressmaker suits show some variety in the way they are designed and in their necklines, which are often supported by a halter; they wear skirts and sometimes are conservatively trimmed with rickrack or little bows. They are great favorites this season and are selling at a rate which has surprised many buyers for beach departments. A. G. Spalding, in the new beach shop, has had unexpected success with a suit of dot-embroidered synthetic jersey, made on princess lines and gored. This shop recommends for matrons this same material in a model that wears a longer skirt than the small sizes and has a gored panel down the center front and shirring in the bodice.

**Materials Aquatic**

Nearly all materials are now aquatic. Satin, taffeta, crepe, challis, alpaca, linen, seersucker, men's shirting, Javanese and Tyrolean cotton prints are a few of the fabrics that are interviewing the waves and which plunge in without damage to their yarns, patterns or colors and return to the beach looking trim and smart. The suits are, of course, lined with water-repellant fabrics, which add also to their warmth.

Turquoise is a favorite color and is indeed very sparkling and attractive among the beiges, grays and blue-greens and sand, sea and sky. Yellow and coral are happy colors, too, and appear in many jersey and challis suits. Shirtings are often striped or checked in red-and-white or green-and-white and large polka dots appear in seersucker, frequently combining white with navy. Knit brown velvet is a novelty and brown dominates some Javanese cottons. White is shown in many alpaca suits, while navy, white and black are used both in knit and woven maillots.

**Beach Wraps**

Good form this season requires wraps upon the beach. Short ones are the order. Hip-line capes, short boxy coats, shorter than knee-length smocks, mess jackets, turtle-neck sweaters and capes, improvised from beach throws which make the sand gay, are all part of the panorama. The favorite silhouette is one that exaggerates the apparent length and slimness of limbs. These wraps are made of many materials, such as ciré satin, flowered taffeta, cravat silk, striped toweling, terry cloth, Paisley prints, oilskin and cellophane. It is chic when they are lined with the material of which the bathing suit is made.

A fad for silhouettes and styles copied from evening modes is going to give a new aspect to certain beaches. Long, voluminous draped coats gathered tightly about the figure, but developed in toweling and all sorts of coarse and rustic weaves, are advocated by that artist and fashion innovator, Christian Bérard. Moreover, he clasps around the necks of his followers necklaces of glistening stones, fetters their wrists with bracelets, hangs rings in their ears and adorns their well coiffed heads with jeweled combs. I is hoped that this incredible style will be limited to a few private beaches.

**Black Accessories**

Black accessories are very smart with gay suits, and gorgeous colors with dark suits. Matching throws, towels and bags are made of linen or sail cloth, blocked with maritime or futuristic designs, usually in pure colors, like those by Marguerita Mergentime that are illustrated; or of flowered cretonne or Paisley prints.

Such bags are lined with rubber and equipped with pockets for needed beach articles, and the throws make gaudy capes.

Sandals are gay whether made of cork, raffia, knotted string, felt, or strips of tie silk or of linen. A "sock shoe," that is, a cork sole with a heel, attached to a sock which wears a protective cork anklet, is comfortable for those who dislike the feeling of sand on their feet. Ghillies of linen, of webbing and of latticed taping are also seen. Gaily painted wooden heels are almost universal.

Tailored slacks when worn with mess jackets have a new appearance. The most modish type of slack is calf-length and gathered at that point. Some of them are peg-topped and then they look amusingly like a clown's nether garments. Such suits and plus fours can be had in lightweight gray flannel, in navy jersey piped with white, in linen, sail cloth, sharkskin, Mt. Airy cloth, alpaca, and whatnot.

Culotte dresses and also culotte skirts worn with shirts or, like the slacks, with mess jackets, are high style. Very new are dresses with circular skirts ending just above the knees, fashioned of denim, sheeting, toile, silk canvas, shantung, challis, cotton cloky and the various homespuns. Gingham dresses made like a child's pinafore are presented by Mainbocher. White gabardine shorts with navy boleros are another popular style, but they are usually swathed during unathletic hours in a skirt which transforms the costume into one suitable for the town. Hand-knit dresses, light in weight and simple in design, but adorned with important belts, are a style advocated by Anny Blatt.

**Just as Maritime**

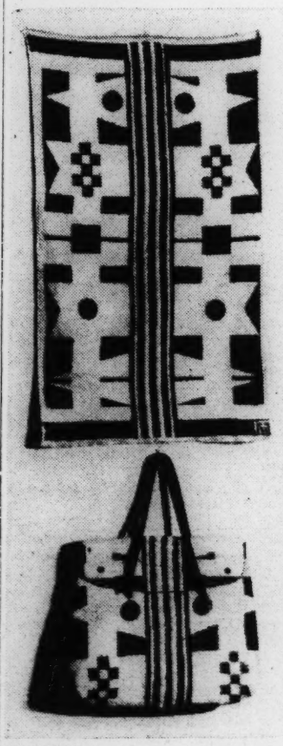
Navy with white is a combination stressed in all play suits, but ocher and russet and copper are just as maritime if one thinks of Mediterranean or Oriental sailing vessels. Aqua with royal has been promoted by Lord and Taylor.

Huge hats of silk and linen, jockey caps with bizarre visors, perhaps matching the suit, satin skull caps and Pierrot dunce caps are all worn. Gay bandanas, tied, peasant fashion, around the head and towering hats of straw native to Nassau vary the picture. Girls with long and beautiful hair leave it streaming in the sun; those with ample bobs may gather their locks into a top knot and tie it with a ribbon.

The movement, radiance and dazzle of nature by the sea have their rivals in those human playfellows who compete with them at their own games.

Arthur O'Neill

**Left—Play Suit and Skirt of Tie Silk in Woven Wheel Pattern. The Sandals Are Made of Rows of Stitched Braid. The Hat Is "Piqué Peak," With Open Crown and Varicolored Buttons. When Unbuttoned, the Hat Can Be Laid Flat for Laundering. Right—Printed Jersey Beach Culotte, With Elastic Ribbed Waistline and Halter Top. Sandals of Fishnet. From Bonwit Teller**



Wyatt Davis

**Two Items of a Trio. Sail-Cloth Towel and Bag Designed by Marguerita Mergentime and Screen-Printed by Hand. A Larger Size Towel for Beach Throw Is the Third Item of the Trio. From Lord & Taylor**

## It Began With Kitchen Bouquet

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

ONE day I was standing in the kitchen in a favorite attitude—stirring a stew bright as a Paisley shawl, with a great spoon in one hand, holding a book in the other hand, for a stolen moment of reading.

Closing the book, with a finger left in for a bookmark, I reached for a little tin that said, alluringly, "kitchen bouquet." Shaking a bit of it into the stew, I pondered on those two words, and suddenly found them applicable to the kitchen in another sense.

Hastily I computed the amount of time one must spend daily in the kitchen, and realized with dismay that my kitchen, while convenient, had remained utilitarian. I, who loved flowers, had no kitchen bouquet.

This idea opened up new vistas in the joy of selecting and arranging bouquets, for certainly one would need a different technique for kitchen ornament.

**For Containers**

There was the matter of containers. All the favorite bowls and vases, in quite constant use in the other rooms, would not be suitable. But on the top shelf of the pantry I had collected, from time to time, empty maple sirup jugs, vinegar bottles, pickle and jam jars; and I now blessed the trend in grocery salesmanship which demanded such attractive containers.

Seven jars were chosen. These were first painted with a flat white paint. When they were dry, the second painting took place. A tall jug was painted in tangerine color, with black polka dots. A jam jar, with octagonal sides, took a clear pale jade green. With the remaining jars an interesting experiment was tried.

I had heard that a marbled effect of great charm could be obtained by the following method: In a large vessel of water, deeper than the jugs and jars to be decorated, a few drops of varicolored paints were placed. By blowing on these floating drops, the paint is spread about in a marbled pattern. (Ordinary paint is used, not the quick-drying enamel type.) The object to be dipped is lowered into this mixture with a circular motion, so that all sides are coated with the strange designs.

The results were all one could wish for. I tried a number of combinations—yellow with green and black; blue with green, really lovely together; and one jar with only red marbled onto the original white background. There is no limit to the effects obtained, and no two objects ever emerge alike.

**A Chance to Use Wild Flowers**

Having seven containers, and using about two at a time, there is variety enough for our kitchen bouquets. Cultivated flowers were left for the rest of the house. The kitchen has had homely, charming weeds and wild flowers and leaves. Carrot tops have lent their feathery green Queen Anne's lace has been a white veil over sturdy buttercups. Autumn foliage, in turn, has glorified the top of the refrigerator. The clock shelf has been merry with arrangements of grasses alone.

Subtly but surely, the kitchen bouquets have changed the character of the room. It seemed fitting to put up a little green bookshelf to hold the various books which are read in kitchen spare time. From here it was an easy step to pictures for the kitchen walls. Why not? A good cook may need inspiration which will be gained by lifting an eye to a still-life in bold oils, or a water-color, all cool blues and purples, refreshing as a plunge in a mountain brook. M. B.

**Prevents Tarnishing**

When I store my silverware I wrap it in a cloth with a few drops of camphor on the roll. This prevents tarnishing.

(Mrs.) H. M. C., Illinois

**Torn Plackets**

Children often tear out plackets, and I have found the following method of preventing this very helpful. Sew a hook and eye at the extreme lower end of the placket. Hook together, and press tightly together with an iron, and there will be no danger of the placket tearing.

**The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.**

## Citizenship Laws

### Still in Need of Studying and Untangling

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A "WOMAN without a country" is no less pathetic than a "man without a country." Yet there are many women who are puzzled to know in which country they can claim citizenship, and many others who have slipped between the various laws of nations and come out virtually with no citizenship or perhaps with dual citizenship. Besides being deprived of rights when she stays at home, such a woman finds far more trouble when refused passports to travel.

Teachers and social workers, since so many women and girls are now looking to their citizenship, have been trying to unravel the laws of naturalization and to determine for these people just what their citizenship status is. It seems that most of the complications come through the marriage of women to citizens of another nationality than their own.

It reminds us of a Japanese woman who roamed back and forth in Canada, unable to leave the country. She was born in this British Dominion. When she grew up she married an American. Her marriage did not make her an American, however, and Canada did not claim her as a citizen. Moreover, by that time Japan no longer opened her arms to the woman even though she was the daughter of Japanese parents.

Feminine voices often are heard calling information bureaus of newspaper offices these days with queries something like this, "I married an American citizen, am I an American now?" The question cannot be answered at once without a more extensive knowledge of the case.

**Like a Riddle**

Suppose, for instance, that three sisters came over from Germany years ago and decided to make their homes in this country. The oldest one, Frieda, married an American citizen in 1920. Her younger sister, Gretchen, married an American citizen in 1927 while Marguerite, was married in June, 1934, also to an American. How many of the sisters are now Americans? What steps will those who are still German need to take in order to become American citizens?

Questions like these arise every day and only a knowledge of the naturalization laws can settle their citizenship status. The dates of the marriages are the all-important information to have at hand in helping foreign-born married women or American-born women, married to foreign-born men, determine steps they must take to get their citizenship.

In the case of our three German women, Frieda automatically became an American citizen by her act of marrying an American husband because this marriage took place prior to Sept. 22, 1922. But her sister Gretchen, having married after this date, did not lose her German citizenship nor did she take on the American citizenship of her husband.

**Naturalization**

By the Cabal Act passed by Congress on Sept. 22, 1922, marriage no longer affects citizenship. Each person now must be naturalized in his or her own right. But suppose the same Gretchen should decide to become naturalized. The fact that she was married to an American would speed her process somewhat. She would not need to take out the usual first papers and she would only have to prove one year's residence in this country. Had she not been married, she would have had to take out both first and second papers, between which two years would have to elapse, and she would have to prove five years' residence in this country. (This is the general rule of naturalization—five years' residence, two years between the two papers.)

Now, how about Marguerite, who married in June, 1934? A different rule applies to her, even though she too married an American citizen. An amendment to the Cabal Act passed by Congress on May 24, 1934, makes it necessary for Marguerite to prove three years' residence in this country, but she does not have to take out her first papers. Since she has lived here for a long time, her citizenship could be granted very quickly.

**Intent Is Good**

The Cabal Act of September, 1922, has brought about some very peculiar situations. Although the underlying motive and intent of it was to give more independence to women, for there were many American women who did not want their citizenship automatically taken away from them merely by marriage, it has boomeranged to actually throw many foreign-born women practically out of statehood until they have the money and education to qualify them for citizenship in their own right.

Suppose Mr. and Mrs. Manchester were married between the dates of Sept. 22, 1922, and May 24, 1934. If the husband then decides to take out his citizenship papers, but his wife for some reason does not do so, she practically is without a country. She has broken off from family ties across the water. She is bringing up her American-born children in this country. Her husband has become an American. She may have lived for many years in the United States. Yet she is still unable to vote, take civil service examinations, or enjoy other privileges of citizenship. She is "neither here nor there." She is "stateless."

This act of May 24, 1934, attempted to bring about more equality between the citizenship rights of men and women, and for the first time, it gives some advantage to the men. According to it an alien man who marries an American woman after that date, or a woman who becomes naturally naturalized after that date, only needs to prove three years' residence and needs no first papers whereas before he had to prove five years' residence and take out both papers.

**Eligibility**

Just who can become American citizens? As far as race is concerned, only whites and blacks. People of the yellow race cannot be naturalized. The Chinese cannot become American citizens because of the Chinese Exclusion Act passed by Congress in 1882. The Japanese is ineligible because he is not of the white race. But if children of Chinese or Japanese parents are born in this country hat fact makes such children American citizens. A child of Chinese parents could grow up to be President of the United States then, if he could be elected.

Fillipinos, except those rendering three years' service in the United States Navy, Marine Corps or Naval Auxiliary Service, may not be naturalized as they are neither white persons nor of African nativity. American Indians though they were here long before the first European set foot on the soil of the New World, were never deemed eligible for citizenship until Congress passed legislation in 1924 providing that any native-born American Indian shall be deemed a citizen.

There are other requirements besides that of race. Neither an anarchist nor a polygamist can become a citizen. A Communist or anyone who advocates the overthrow of the government by force is also barred. Concerning law violators, in most cases this prohibits a person from becoming a citizen until he has made amends. After being released from prison or penitentiary he must wait five years before he can take his final papers. In case of minor offenses like breaking the traffic laws, providing it is not too frequent, the violation is not deemed a sufficient reflection for withholding citizenship.

MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER

## Pressing Buttonholes

When ironing or pressing a garment with bound buttonholes, say on pockets, when it is not easy to get the button out of the way, slip a padded pot holder into the pocket and see how easily the buttonhole smooths out, leaving the button intact.

## Without Benefit of College

*Through the Editor's Window*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

EVERY now and then someone confides to me that she is poignantly conscious of a lack of formal education such as college or its equivalent. She feels handicapped, she explains, when with a college person. "I know so little," she will say, "and have so little to offer that would be of interest." This viewpoint has been expressed by enough women to make me wish to nail a few facts up alongside it, for what they may be worth to both college and noncollege people.

Whenever I have talked further into the subject with one who feels thus handicapped, I have turned up, almost invariably, a sort of blind faith in the unfailing efficacy of the college diploma. To one who for one reason or another still looks upon it from the outside, the college experience seems a sort of touchstone, a magic which makes those who possess it forever different. It is the age-old awe of the unknown.

But it is not as easy as all that. So, if you have longed for college, and been unable to go,—or if you have gone to college and felt that your diploma gave you something which made you automatically educated—let us sit down together and think this thing through.

* * *

We know, really, that there is no magic that can make good thinkers out of us, nor none that can keep us from being able, educated contributors to the world's thought. You and I have both known college graduates who seemed mentally static. They may have been among the upper reaches of their class, but they have since let their thinking slump. Every graduate who goes back to reunions meets enough walking examples of this fact to make her thoughtful. Perhaps it is the girl one counted so brilliant and able in Ovid, but who is now concerned with insignificant nothings, and somehow disappointing. With her, one has to fall back on "old times" instead of going joyously together along a new road. On the other hand there may be an odd little piece who, back in campus circles, one scarcely knew, but who now captures one's interest and imagination. She has grown attractive, because she gives. She is doing and thinking interesting things. Her ideas are thought-provoking. She has kept on growing.

* * *

You and I, if we think over our friends and acquaintances, will probably find that among those who have not had formal higher education there is an encouraging per cent of interesting, able, well-trained thinkers. Sometimes the very fact that they have had to make themselves sturdy thinkers without the help and guidance of college training is one of their strongest assets. They have proved—as anyone must eventually prove—that education is primarily an attitude of mind.

Any college president will tell you that there is no magic in his wares. The student who relies on college to turn him into a wide-awake, continuously growing, well-informed person of education and culture is slated for disillusionment. As in the case of anything else, it is what he takes to the college experience. True it is, that the fine influence of professors and fellow students sometimes awakens a person who has gone into college automatically or for a cultural cure-all; so there is always hope. But in the end it is whether or not the student actually remains wide-awake and keeps on growing that counts.

I realize I am saying things that everybody knows. But the persistence of the problem seems to make it important that we reaffirm these facts. If one can go to college, at no matter what age, and really wants to go, it can be for that one a priceless experience. The atmosphere, the friendships, the opportunities are unforgettable, and I wish all who are worthy of them could have them. Formal higher education, if teamed with a continuously growing, wide-awake attitude of mind, can be glorious. But if there cannot be both, there certainly is no doubt that of the two, the one to choose is the attitude of mind, the educated attitude of mind. And this eager, receptive, ever-growing and ever-deepening viewpoint is available to us all at any time for the wooing and the cultivating. It is an individual achievement, and comes first of all from gaining a better understanding of what education really is. And of a truth, one thing education is not, is a mere college diploma and a graduation date with the private conviction: "I am a college woman; so I am educated."

* * *

There need be felt, therefore, no difference between college and noncollege people. The human difference lies between the person who goes on educating herself and the one who does not. And if one cares enough about education to mind a lack of it, one is probably the sort who will not let it remain at that, but will go steadily and earnestly forward. In other words, it is not so much the formal start one has; it is how well one keeps on going. And there is nothing, really, that can hinder us if we will make the mental effort to do that.

Millicent Taylor

## Favorite Recipes in Our Family

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Grandma's Pot Pie**

Pare and cut in thirds
6 medium-sized potatoes
3 veal chops
3 pork chops
1 veal kidney (omit, if desired)
Salt and pepper
Sweet marjoram or sage
Pie crust

Cover the bottom of a large pudding dish with half the potatoes. Place 2 veal and 1 pork chop with half the veal kidney, sliced, on top. Add salt, pepper, sweet marjoram and half the chopped onion. Sprinkle with flour and add small pieces of piecrust before covering with a similar layer of the remaining ingredients. Cover with 1 quart of water and bring slowly to a boil on top of the stove. Cover all with top pie crust and bake in a moderate oven, 350 to 400 degrees F., about an hour. Will serve 4 to 6 people.

**Sour Milk Hot Cakes**

Sift and mix the following dry ingredients:
2 cups flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons sugar. Add
2 eggs, beaten, and
2½ cups sour milk, and
3 tablespoons melted butter.

Cook on a hot greased griddle and serve with maple sirup or honey. Serves 5 or 6.

(Mrs.) E. L. S., Michigan

* * *

Dear Friends:

Here are three favorite dessert recipes which I hope others may enjoy:

**Cherry Puffs**

To
1 well beaten egg add
½ cup milk
3 tablespoons melted butter
2 tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 cup flour. Drop one tablespoon mixture into buttered cup, then one tablespoon of stewed cherries, then mixture filling cup about half full. Steam 30 minutes. Serve with cream. Can serve four to six persons.

**Raisin Pie Filling**

Cover
½ cup raisins (seeded) with
1 cup cold water, let stand one to two hours, then beat
1 egg with
1 cup sugar
1 lemon, juice and grated rind, mixed with
1 tablespoon flour. Add these to raisins and water, cook until it thickens, and bake with two crusts.

**Banana Whip**

Press pulp of
2 bananas through a sieve. Add
½ cup sugar and
2 scant tablespoons lemon juice. Cook, stirring constantly, until mixture boils. Remove from heat and chill. Beat
⅔ cup whipping cream, fold together with chilled banana, and turn into glasses. Sprinkle over the mixture four chopped pistachio nuts. Serves four generously.

(Mrs.) L. W., Washington.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# U. S. Poloists Win—Golf Final at Winchester—Crimson Seeks Title Tomorrow

## Edith Quier Clinches Eastern Golf Crown

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WINCHESTER, Mass., June 10—Edith Quier, Reading, Penna., a runner-up last year was today crowned women's Eastern golf champion as a result of another brilliant 79 in this morning's round to bring her three-day total to 243, which gave her a two-stroke margin over Mrs. Norman Lack, Wilmington, Del., who carded an 81, or 245 for the 54 holees.

The 18th hole decided the issue. Miss Quier was the first to come in, and after a beautiful drive off the 18th tee, she hooked her second shot into the rough, left of the green. Hindered by a tree, she made a good recovery that barely rolled off the green. She rolled her ball on, but considerable distance from the pin. She was forced to take two putts for a six, a figure which loomed large.

However, Mrs. Lack also got into serious difficulty. Her second shot rolled into "free-lift" territory. In dropping the ball it rolled into a bad lie. Her out shot was weak and landed in the trap. She took two shots to get out, and took two putts to go down in 7.

Both women went out with 38's. Miss Quier was driving a very long ball and as straight as a die. Her putting was excellent. On the fifteenth she dropped a 20-footer to card a neat birdie 3.

Mrs. Lack got off to a fine start by garnering a birdie 3 on the first hole. The third hole saw her in difficulties, which caused her to take a six.

Other leading women golfers who were expected to make better showings today did not live up to expectations. Rosamond Vahey of Lowell could do no better than an 87 today with a three-day total of 255, to take fourth place.

Jean Bauer of Providence, scored an 82 today to slip into third place with a 253 total. The cards:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Edith Quier, out | 4 6 4 6 4 3 4 4 3—38 | |
| Mrs. Lack, out | 3 5 6 5 4 4 4 4 3—38 | |
| Edith, Quier, in | 5 4 6 5 3 3 5 4 6—41 | |
| Mrs. Lack, in | 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 4 7—43 | |

Wide World

Edith Quier, Reading, Penna.

### Yesterday's Stars

*By the Associated Press*

**Kiki Cuyler, Reds**—Had homer and three singles, driving in four runs in 15-4 win over Giants.

**Elon Hogsett, Browns**—Held Yanks to five hits.

**Pete Appleton, Senators**—Batted in one run, scored another, and limited Indians to five hits in 2-1 triumph.

**Rip Radcliff, White Sox**—Tripled to start winning rally in tenth inning as Athletics were defeated, 5-2.

**Johnny Mize, Cardinals**—His homer with bases filled, and single driving in another score, accounted for five runs in 7-5 victory over Boston.

**Jim Weaver and Bill Brubaker, Pirates**—Former held Dodgers to seven hits in winning opening game; Brubaker batted in three runs with three singles in nightcap victory.

### Eastern Archery Meet At Deerfield Academy

The call for the annual championship tournament of the Eastern Archery Association has just been sent out by Ruth Brewer, secretary-treasurer of the organization. The meet will be held at Deerfield Academy June 25, 26 and 27. A banquet will be held at Sweetheart Tea Room, Shelburne Falls, Saturday evening, June 27.

The men will engage in the American and York rounds, flight, team and clout shooting. The women will take part in the National and Columbia rounds and flight, team and clout shooting. The junior boys will have Junior American and American rounds, team and clout shooting, while the junior girls will have the Columbia round and team and clout shooting with the ladies. There will be many prizes among them being the new medal which will be used for the first time this year.

Winners of the York, American, and Columbia Rounds will each receive an Eastern Archery Association Medal to be held for one year only. The Cyrus E. Dallin medals in gold, silver, and bronze will be awarded as first, second and third prizes in the York, American, National, and Columbia Rounds. The champions of each round will each receive a G. A. Mang certificate.

In 1928 Andrew S. Brownell, first president of the association gave a medal to be held for a year by the York Round Champion. This medal will again be competed for until won three times by a contestant, then to become the property of the winner.

### Two American Nines To Play in Olympics

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—As a result of the withdrawal of France from a scheduled exhibition baseball game with the United States, as a part of the Berlin Olympic games, this country will send over two teams and make it an all-American event.

Leslie Mann, former Big League player and organizer of the Olympic baseball project, advised American Olympic committee headquarters today before leaving Miami, Fla., for Boston, that he had arranged with the Penn A. C. team of Philadelphia to furnish the opposition for the lineup to be selected from country-wide tryouts. Mann reported that the Penn A. C. would defray its own expenses.

The entire squad, consisting of 20 players, will leave with the main Olympic forces on the Manhattan, July 15.

**American Association**

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee | 31 | 22 | .585 |
| Minneapolis | 31 | 23 | .574 |
| Kansas City | 29 | 22 | .569 |
| St. Paul | 31 | 25 | .554 |
| Columbus | 27 | 30 | .474 |
| Indianapolis | 23 | 27 | .460 |
| Louisville | 25 | 22 | .439 |
| Toledo | 18 | 34 | .346 |

**Results June 9**

Minneapolis 6, Columbus 3.
Columbus 3, Minneapolis 1.
Indianapolis 2, Milwaukee 0.
Indianapolis 3, Milwaukee 2.
Louisville 4, Kansas City 3.
Toledo 7, St. Louis 3.

## Marcum Does Well Despite Red Sox Loss

In their search for consolation over yesterday's Red Sox defeat at the hands of the Tigers at Fenway Park, Boston fans might ponder over the pitching of a small-town boy named Alfred "Johnny" Marcum, from Eminence, Kentucky. Marcum looked to be the same hurler who won 17 games for the last-place Athletics in 1935, but his efforts yesterday were wasted as far as the pennant campaign of the Red Sox was concerned.

Marcum pitched his best baseball of the year after he had relieved George "Rube" Walberg in the second inning, only one Tiger reaching the scoring station. Johnny yielded seven well-scattered hits and gave only one base on balls. If Manager Joe Cronin had started the game with Marcum on the mound, the Red Sox undoubtedly would have beaten the Bengals and gained a full game on the first-place Yankees, who spent the afternoon losing to the St. Louis Browns.

Since his pitching arm was rendered practically useless at training camp, Marcum has made several efforts to work himself back into the form he gave Connie Mack last season. The records show that the big mountaineer has won four games and lost three, but in only one of their victories was he able to last nine innings. That was on May 6 against the Browns. One triumph was a gift from the official scorer—a game which should have been credited to Jim Henry. Another was won in a relief role.

Marcum has had plenty on the ball for weeks. He says so himself. But because he missed the last half of the training period and also the early days of the regular season, John has needed to strengthen his arm by steady work in the bullpen and in batting practice, just as hurlers do in March sessions in the South and on the Pacific coast. His conditioning was delayed almost two months.

Judging by yesterday's exhibition, Cronin is certain to use Marcum in a starting capacity about three days hence. Naturally, the Boston manager was quite elated over the big fellow's effectiveness against the hard-hitting Detroiters, for a continuation of such form would be a tremendous help to the unsteady Red Sox mound staff.

Of course it is useless to figure how the Red Sox would be situated had they won yesterday's game instead of losing it; but in view of the way the locals have taken advantage of the Detroiters previously this season they should have had little trouble overpowering the weakened Tiger lineup. Greenberg is still out, and Cochrane left for Detroit late yesterday not knowing when he would return to his team's lineup. Walberg's exhibition during his stay on the mound was—well, a high school boy might easily have done better. It is hard to understand how a veteran like Walberg, although given more than a week's rest between mound appearances, cannot check the opposition more than six hits and two walks in one and two thirds innings.

After finishing their series with the Tigers today at Fenway, the Red Sox make ready to face the always-troublesome Browns in four games. Singles are scheduled for tomorrow, Friday (Ladies' Day), Saturday and Sunday, Lefty Grove will probably work Friday.

In their struggle to overcome the Browns this season, the Sox have won three games and lost only one. They have triumphed, 7 to 4 and 9 to 6 at Fenway, and lost, 12 to 8 and won, 6 to 2, at St. Louis.

The Browns, incidentally, threaten to climb out of the American League cellar most any day. At the moment they are trailing the seventh-place Athletics by a single game. Being close to seventh is remarkable considering the hopelessly slow start made by Rogers Hornsby's outfit.

## Pedley Shines As Americans Win Polo Game

HURLINGHAM CLUB, LONDON, June 10 (AP)—America opened defense of the International Polo Cup today with a 10-to-9 victory over England before a fashionable crowd of 10,000.

Eric Pedley, California star No. 1 on the American team, scored nine of the 10 goals. This equalled Pedley's own record for cup competition, made in the second match of the 1930 series at Meadow Brook.

The Americans met unexpectedly strong opposition from the patched-up British team. H. Hesketh Hughes, England's No. 1, shot seven goals, but the all-around play of Gerald Balding, nine-goal Irish ace, was the high spot of the challengers' play.

The Americans sewed up the match, played in seven periods of eight minutes each under Hurlingham regulations, in the sixth chukker when Pedley counted three times, the last on a brilliant pass from Michael Phipps, America's No. 2, to put the invaders in front 10 to 7.

The challengers, whose big inning was in the fourth as Hughes scored three goals to pull up to 6-7, attacked the American goal furiously in a final period drive that resulted in goals by Balding and Hughes.

The match was played under threatening skies. In the final period the players looked like phantom horsemen as darkness settled over the turf.

The Americans were decided favorites at the start of the opening match. The second game will be played Saturday, with a third, if necessary, next week. The summary:

| United States | England |
|---|---|
| No. 1—E. C. Pedley | H. H. Hughes |
| No. 2—M. G. Phipps | Gerald Balding |
| No. 3—S. B. Iglehart | E. H. Tyrrell-Martin |
| Back—W. F. C. Guest | Capt. H. P. Guinness |

**Score by Periods**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| America | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | —10 |
| England | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | — 9 |

Scoring—Pedley 9, Guest 1 for America; Hughes 7, Balding 1, Guinness 1 for England. Free Shots—Balding, none out of three. Referee—J. Nelson. Umpires—E. T. Gerry, America; Capt. H. C. Walford, England. Seven periods, eight minutes each.

## Short Shots

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—If this isn't one for the books, sue us: Ernie and Ferdy Catropa are twins . . . Also, they are golf pros . . . In qualifying for the national open they had identical scores at seawane . . . In the Wheatley Hills pro-amateur tournament, they again came up with identical scores . . . Even pals can hardly tell 'em apart . . . and Al Brosch, pro at Bethpage, who tutored the boys, says they have identical swings . . . Incidentally, this Brosch will be a good one to watch in the next open.

Bob Garrison played 16 games for the Temple nine during the past college season and only got one hit. But it was a homer with the bases loaded . . . His average for the season was only .020, but he was the only Templite, Templetonian or what have you to come through with a four-run blow.

Way out west, where men ride the range and throw lariats, they also throw baseballs . . . In Denver, two sandlot teams, Felix and Daly, play every Sunday . . . Recently, they battled nine innings to a 11-11 tie . . . The next nine innings resulted 0-0 . . . Felix won, 16-13, in the twenty-second . . . P. S.; P. R. (Dad) Felix, 59 years old, twirled for the winners.

**Walsh to Represent U. S. G. A.**

CHICAGO, June 10 (AP)—Tom Walsh, of Chicago, secretary of the Illinois section of the Professional Golfers Association, was named yesterday to represent the U. S. G. A. in the Chicago qualifying trials for the annual national public links championship tournament.

## Name the All-Stars

All-Star players representing the American and National Leagues are to play a game at Boston National League Park, July 7, and the baseball fans of the country have been asked to vote for the players who are to make up the two teams. The teams will be composed of 21 players each and 16 of each team are to be selected by popular vote, the others being named by the managers of the teams.

In casting your vote, each player must be named for a certain position unless he is one of the three utility players. It must also be remembered that each of the eight teams in each league must have at least one player in the lineup of its league. All ballots must be received not later than June 20, and they should be mailed to the All-Star Baseball Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

| American League | | National League |
|---|---|---|
| | first base | |
| | second base | |
| | third base | |
| | short stop | |
| | util. inf | |
| | left field | |
| | center field | |
| | right field | |
| | util. outf. | |
| | util. outf. | |
| | catcher | |
| | catcher | |
| | pitcher | |
| | pitcher | |
| | pitcher | |
| | pitcher | |

*Name*.....

*Street*.....

*City*..... *State*.....

## Sporting Around The Hub

**Third Coaching School**

IN A little more than a week—June 22, to be exact—Northeastern University will open its third annual coaching school, with four of the country's leading football coaches and one of the outstanding college basketball mentors to serve as instructors during the five-day session.

Bernie Bierman

Scores of high school and college coaches will be on hand to get some valuable pointers from these successful coaches. Football coaches will have the opportunity of hearing how Bernie Bierman, head football coach at Minnesota, keeps his team in the undefeated class. Bernie has a record with his Gopher eleven that has the football world agog. His teams during the years of 1933-34-35 have gone through the seasons undefeated, and in 1934 and 1935 were acclaimed national champions.

Bernie formerly coached at Tulane University, where his 1931 team played in the Rose Bowl game against Southern California, and were the Southern Conference champions of that year.

He captained the University of Minnesota football team in 1915, after playing three years as halfback. His play merited all-Conference, all-Western, and some all-America teams. After he finished college he went directly to coaching football at Butte (Mont.) High School. Three years later he became head coach at the University of Montana, going from there to Tulane as an assistant. Mississippi State took Bierman as head coach for two years, after which he took over the reins so successfully at Tulane and Minnesota.

**Charles River Golfer Leads N. E. Senior Play**

A great field of 132 golfers teed off yesterday for various titles and prizes in the 15th annual tournament being conducted at the Woodland Golf Club by the New England Senior Golfers' Association . . . A. H. Sweetnam of Charles River set the pace in the championship division with an 80 in the first of two medal rounds . . . Close behind the pacesetter came Fred Hale of Belmont with an 81 . . . Ne less than three others scored 82s . . . They were Dr. J. A. Furfey of The Country Club, A. H. Harrison of Fall River and E. C. Lane of Woodland . . . Dr. Walter G. Kendall playing with three others in the gold star division for golfers 80 and over, led the way with a 59 for nine holes . . . The other gold star veterans are George Wright, Wollaston, D. T. Kidder, Providence, and Mike Burke, Framingham.

**Here and There**

Marblehead's yacht racing season gets under way today when the Pleon Y. C. starts the ninth annual McMillan Cup series . . . A heavy fog early this morning threatened to hold up the schedule . . . Crews from Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Williams are entered . . . Princeton and Harvard rule as favorites . . . Harvard's varsity baseball team yesterday gathered six hits and seven runs off Charlie Devens in defeating an Alumni team at Soldiers Field, 10 to 4.

**Naktenis Joins A's**

DURHAM, N. C., June 10 (AP)—His diploma in the bag, Pete Naktenis, of Hartford, Conn., star left-handed Duke pitcher, left yesterday to report to the Philadelphia Athletics. Naktenis reached an agreement with Connie Mack a few weeks ago, but the announcement was delayed until he got his A. B. degree.

## Dartmouth Nine Meets Harvard Here Tomorrow

The Crimson from Harvard and the Green from Dartmouth will intermingle at Soldiers Field, Boston, tomorrow afternoon when these two rivals clash in an Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game, in which Harvard, if the winner, will clinch the title.

When the teams take to the diamond Harvard will be leading the league with a record of eight victories and one defeat. The one defeat was administered by the Green at Hanover in their first game on May 20, Dartmouth winning 8-6 and Ted Olson beating Ed Ingalls in a pitching duel.

The Harvard-Dartmouth game tomorrow brings together the two best batting teams of the league, Harvard having compiled a point average of .337 in nine games, and Dartmouth .256 in the same number of games. Dartmouth is a better defensive club, so far as league contests are concerned, having compiled an average of .938, as against Harvard's .911.

Aside from its two-game series with Holy Cross, in which Harvard was decisively routed in both games, the Crimson has played very creditable baseball and discounting the two Holy Cross games has had one of the best records of any recent team in Cambridge.

Outstanding in the Dartmouth lineup are William F. Pounder, third baseman, Raymond A. Ratajczk, shortstop, and Eddie Casey, centerfielder. Olson and Ingalls have similar pitching records, so far as the league is concerned, each having won four games and lost one. Each has gone four complete games.

In the first game played at Hanover, Ingalls' wildness got him into considerable trouble. He gave seven bases on balls. He went the distance, however, whereas Olson was relieved in the eighth. Ben Prouty and Mal McTernan for Harvard with two hits apiece and Carl Ray, Dartmouth first baseman, with two hits carried out batting honors in the first game. Both teams reached the opposing pitchers for nine hits and the game was close for the first six innings with Dartmouth leading, 3 to 2. Harvard tied it up in the seventh but Dartmouth came back in its half of the inning to take a 5-to-3 lead. Harvard pounded out three more runs in the first of the eighth to lead 6 to 5 but Dartmouth had the necessary punch to put across three more runs in the first half of the ninth and clinched its victory.

The batting orders:

| Harvard | Dartmouth |
|---|---|
| Adzigian, 2b | rf, Clark |
| Gibbs, ct | 3b, Pounder |
| Bilodeau, ss | cf, Casey |
| Owen, 3b | ss, Ratajczak |
| Colwell, 1b | lf, Hart |
| MaGuire, c | 2b, Allen |
| Sullivan, rf | 1b, Ray |
| Prouty, lf | c, Howard |
| Ingalls, p | p, Olson |

## Major-League Leaders

*By the Associated Press*

**American**

Batting—Sullivan, Indians, .407; Gehringer, Tigers, .365.

Runs—Gehrig, Yankees, 61; Gehringer, Tigers, 52.

Runs batted in—Foxx, Red Sox, 54; Goslin, Tigers, 53.

Hits—Gehringer, Tigers, 82; Gehrig, Yankees, 72.

Doubles—Gehringer, Tigers, 21; Rolfe, Yankees, 17.

Triples—Gehringer, Tigers, 9; Clift, Browns, 8.

Home runs—Foxx, Red Sox, 14; Trosky, Indians, 12.

Stolen bases—Powell, Senators, 11; Piet, White Sox, 10.

Pitching—Grove, Red Sox, 9-1; Sorrell, Tigers, 5-1.

**National**

Batting—S. Martin, Cardinals, .3953; Terry, Giants, .3947.

Runs—J. Martin, Cardinals, 46; Vaughan, Pirates, 45.

Runs batted in—Medwick, Cardinals, 52; Ott, Giants, 49.

Hits—Jordan, Bees, 78; Moore, Giants, 76.

Doubles—Herman, Cubs, 22; Medwick, Cardinals, 18.

Triples—Camilli, Phillies, 8; Goodman and Riggs, Reds, 7.

Home runs—Ott, Giants, 11; J. Moore, Phillies, 9.

Stolen bases—J. Martin, Cardinals, 10; S. Martin, Cardinals, 8.

Pitching—J. Dean, Cardinals, 11-2; Hollingsworth, Reds, 7-2.

**National League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 32 | 17 | .653 |
| New York | 28 | 22 | .560 |
| Pittsburgh | 28 | 22 | .560 |
| Chicago | 26 | 21 | .553 |
| Cincinnati | 24 | 26 | .480 |
| Boston | 24 | 27 | .471 |
| Philadelphia | 19 | 32 | .373 |
| Brooklyn | 19 | 33 | .365 |

**Results June 9**

Pittsburgh 4, Brooklyn 1.
Pittsburgh 7, Brooklyn 5.
St. Louis 7, Boston 5.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 3.
Cincinnati 15, New York 4.

**American League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 34 | 17 | .667 |
| Boston | 32 | 21 | .604 |
| Detroit | 29 | 24 | .547 |
| Cleveland | 25 | 23 | .521 |
| Washington | 26 | 25 | .510 |
| Chicago | 23 | 25 | .479 |
| Philadelphia | 16 | 32 | .333 |
| St. Louis | 16 | 34 | .320 |

**Results June 9**

Detroit 8, Boston 4.
Washington 2, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 2 (10 innings).
St. Louis 5, New York 3.

### Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**—Kenneth A. Loeffler appointed head basketball coach at Yale.

**Three Years Ago**—Johnny Goodman won national open at Chicago with score of 287.

**Five Years Ago**—Aubrey Boomer won French open golf with score of 291.


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## By-Plays

*By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor*

**News From Gosport**

REPORTS from Gosport, England, that the Endeavour II has been launched and will be ready to take part in yacht races this summer is of great interest to yachtsmen all over the world. While no challenge has as yet been sent to the New York Yacht Club, it is generally expected that, should the successor to the unsucessful Endeavour of 1934 come up to expectations, her owner, T. O. M. Sopwith, will have a challenge forwarded for a contest for the America's Cup to be sailed in the summer of 1937, and, if and when it is received by the N. Y. Y. C., it is expected that it will be favorably acted upon. It is also probable that one or two candidates for the defense of the cup will be built, although the Rainbow, successful defender in 1934, and the Weetamoe and Yankee are still in commission and will probably enter the trial races which will be held as usual.

Acme

T. O. M. Sopwith

**New Boat Is Larger**

About all that is known regarding the new yacht is that she is larger but will carry the same sail area as did Endeavour. In fact, it is reported that she has been built to the full limits of Class J, which is the type of yacht that is now eligible to race for the blue ribbon trophy of the sea. With a displacement of about 164 tons, she is about 20 tons heavier than her predecessor, is about four feet longer and somewhat narrower in beam. How these differences in dimensions have been utilized to give her greater speed is not generally known, and yachtsmen are awaiting her performances to show their effect with much interest. The fact that she is not going to have any larger sail area raises the interesting question as to how her greater weight distribution over four feet of extra length is going to result in her being a faster boat.

**Will Be Close Battle**

That the next series of races for the America's Cup is going to be hard-fought can hardly be questioned. The last series found Endeavour the better yacht; but superior handling on the part of those sailing the Rainbow resulted in the cup staying at home. That the Endeavour II will be handled better than her predecessor is certain and, if she is a faster yacht, it is going to require a new defender and the highest type of seamanship to keep the "Ould Mug" at home. It is indeed fortunate that Rainbow, Yankee and Weetamoe are going to be in commission this summer and engage in a number of races as from the men who handle these yachts will have to come the men who will handle the defender of 1937. Experience is a big factor in the sailing of a Class J yacht and this summer's races should furnish a lot of it.

**Gehrig Keeps Going On**

I remember when Everett Scott hung up his record of 1307 consecutive games in the major baseball leagues and thought of what a remarkable record it was. In fact it looked as if it might be an all-time mark; but it stood only until Aug. 17, 1933, when Lou Gehrig, Yankee first baseman, wiped it off the books. Now the durable Lou has raised the mark to 1704. With a batting average of .362, it looks as if he would keep right on and when he does finally miss a game, his record ought to be secure for some years.

## More Swimming Marks Broken in Yale Pool

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 10 (AP)—The Yale relay team broke the world's 800-yard record last night in the Payne Whitney Pool at Yale as part of the two-day program sanctioned by the A. A. U. The time was 8m., 24.3s., as against the old mark of 8m., 32.4s., also held by the university.

The Elis went on to set a new mark for the 1000 yards in 10m., 38.4s., no previous record being extant for this distance.

Ralph Flanagan of Coral Gables, Fla., arrived in time to see his American record for the 300-yard medley swim broken by Paul Wolfe. The time was 3m., 41.2s., as compared with Flanagan's 3m., 46s., set in December, 1934.

Ed Poscavage of Naugatuck cut another slice off the 440-yard backstroke record, making it in 5m., 43.8s. The old mark set by George Kojac of New York, July 17, 1927, was 6m., 10s.

Wolfe clipped one tenth of a second from the American record in the 50-meter freestyle by swimming it in 26.3s.

**College Polo Result**

Penn M. C. 3, Alumni 1.

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## Baseball's Big Six

*By the Associated Press*

The standings (three leading hitters in each league):

| | G | AB | R | H | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sullivan, Indians | 32 | 108 | 16 | 44 | .407 |
| S. Martin, Cards. | 39 | 129 | 33 | 51 | .395 |
| Terry, Giants | 29 | 76 | 16 | 30 | .394 |
| Gehringer, Tigers. | 53 | 225 | 52 | 82 | .365 |
| Gehrig, Yanks. | 51 | 199 | 61 | 72 | .362 |
| J. Moore, Phillies. | 43 | 172 | 38 | 62 | .360 |

**Edmonton Grads Defend**

EDMONTON, Alta. (AP)—Edmonton Commercial Grads retained possession of the Underwood women's basketball challenge trophy by turning back the El Dorado Lion-Oilers, 41 to 24, in their finish game. Grads previously had won two games and El Dorado one in their three-out-of-five series.

**College Baseball Results**

Harvard 10, Alumni 4.
Holy Cross 7, Boston C. 6.

## Local Classified


**ANTIQUES**

INTERESTING VALUABLE ANTIQUES
Priced at $250; to close estate; collection includes fine Wedgwood, china, vases, dishes, etc., in glass-front cabinet; also various odd-ments; old guns, candlesticks, pictures, etc. Write Box A-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

● BAYWELL CO. HARVARD SQUARE ●
If it's available we have it.
Cambridge Mass. 1430 MASS. AVE. KIR. 9471

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Attractive home-like suites of 5 and 6 rooms. Large living-room with fireplace, dining-room, refrigeration and incineration; FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED; near the Harvard Yard. KIR. 6502 or TRO. 3637.

COOLIDGE CORNER, Brookline, Mass.—4 and 5 rooms, tiled kitchen and bath, separate showers; adults only. Apply Supt., 46 Longwood Ave.

**APARTMENTS FURNISHED**

BOSTON 64 Charlesgate East, Suite 88—Attractive 2-room apt., bath, kitchenette; to sublet 2 months or longer. Apply office or Ken. 3030.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Available June 15, attractively furnished small suite in well-appointed apartment hotel; convenient to shops and transportation; suitable for 1 or 2 persons; rent reasonable. Write Box C-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—6-room apt., attractive, furnished; porch; 15 minutes to The Mother Church; summer or longer; reasonable. J. F. CARR, 10 Claflin Road, ASP. 8703.

N. Y. C., 308 W. 82nd St., Apt. 104—Immediate sublet 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; new building; cross ventilation; sacrifice.

N. Y. C., 120 W. 89th St.—3 rooms, airy, light, comfortably furnished; $40 monthly; near church. MARY JANZ (5 Rear).

**APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED**

RIDGEFIELD, N. J., near N. Y. C.—Good transportation, extensive view; 3 unusual quiet and modern rooms; hot water, three exposures, cool, reasonable. Viva Davis, Morsemere 6-5025.

**APARTMENTS WANTED**

WANTED by teacher and her mother, summer only, small, cool furnished apartment, walking distance Boston University; must be reasonable; references exchanged. Write Box C-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE**

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists, also historical points, chauffeur guides, cars also by the hour. Ken. 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 98 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PACKARD DeLuxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. Bachman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2258

**BEAD RESTRINGING**

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

**CAMPS AND COTTAGES**

ATTRACTIVE furnished cottage on ocean front, eight rooms, three baths; located on grounds Newagen Inn, Maine; reasonable rent. S. J. BALASSI, Washington Irving Trust Co., Tarrytown, N. Y.

AVERILL, VT.—WHITE BIRCH CAMPS—On lake shore; modern improvements; fishing, salmon and brook trout; no mosquitoes; 2900 ft. above sea level; folders. M. A. Butler, 72 Village Ave., Dedham, Mass. Dedham 0316-W.

BEAUTIFUL CAMP, Adirondacks, for rent; mile frontage Upper Saranac Lake; large main house, two guest cottages, servants house, boat-h use with speed boat and five guide boats, launch house, garage, tennis court; beautifully refurnished and renovated; $4500, long season. Apply SAMUEL PRICE WETHERILL, 1402 Morris Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

CONNECTICUT — Four-room cottage, completely equipped, awnings, screens, river pool, quiet, cool. Miss Berwick, 410 W. 24th St., N. Y. C. Watkins 9-5631.

**COUNTRY BOARD**

COMFORTABLE quiet farmhouse, high elevation, extensive view; home cooking; $14 per week. MRS. L. J. DIRIG, R. D. 3, Port Jervis, N. Y.

POCONO MTS.—A peaceful, quiet farm, away from traffic; lovely woodland paths, shady brook, large lawn, attractive home, fine food; refined American adults desired; joyous atmosphere; rates $16 to $20; booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Tel. Mt. Pocono 36 R 11.

"THE HOMESTEAD"
Jeffersonville, N. Y. (above Liberty, N. Y.)—Comfortable, clean, good food and beds.

VOGEL-GWYN
WRENTHAM, MASS. offers vacancies available to those who desire a quiet country rest; excellent table; rates $15 per week; bathing and boating. Tel. Wrentham 19.

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
480 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn., N. Y. Ma. 9-7632.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
50 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

**EXTERMINATING SERVICE**

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. (eight suburban branches) offers exterminating, fumigating, mothproofing, termite-proofing service; also bird and squirrel control. 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6800

**FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS**

FOR SALE—Two French beds, love seat and divan. 317 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

**FOUNTAIN PEN REPAIRS**

Cleaning, Adjusting Pen and New Sac, 35c
LATREMORE'S 45 Bromfield Street, Boston

**FURNITURE WANTED**

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

**FUR STORAGE**

COLD Fur Storage, Glazing free, repairing, remodeling, relining. CANTOR FURRIERS, 165 Tremont St. LIBerty 2724

**HELP WANTED**

WANTED—Experienced counselors for summer camp, men over 25 for swimming, horseback riding and crafts; women for swimming, archery and dancing; housemother who is a dietician; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box W-20, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

CHILDREN'S nurse, happy disposition, experience, co-operation essential; harmonious home; salary; write full particulars. POPE, Clinton Place, Maplewood, N. J.

WANTED—Dressmaker to sew out by day; must understand cutting and fitting. Write Box M-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Well educated, refined, active student of Christian Science with experience as executive's assistant and secretary, over 35, for resident position in established institution for Christian Scientists; write complete details of experience and qualifications. X-38, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

ELDERLY PEOPLE to room and board; home environment; loving care; reasonable. Apt. 7-A, 362 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Academy 2-0110.

Pleasant Outlook Home
For rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 189-51 107th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

**HOUSES FOR SALE**

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Well built 8-room house, 2 baths, 2-car garage, lot 56x180, overlooking beautiful garden; very reasonable. G. H. HAHN, 242 Grove St.

**HOUSES TO LET**

CHARMING house, 4 bedrooms, living and dining room, open fireplace, library, kitchen, large screened piazza, screened sleeping porch; attractive garden; 5 minutes to Commonwealth Ave. car; 30 minutes Copley Sq.; rent reasonable. Box C-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSE IN SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., FOR RENT
Four bedrooms, long living room with fireplace, dining room and large kitchen; situated on hill behind New Ocean House, garage; near bathing beach; stone porch, screened or glassed in; steam heat; lot 60 by 90 feet; rent $45 monthly. Box A-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS**

CARVED dining-room set, ten pieces, "William and Mary"; very reasonable. F. C. SCHMITT, 75 Central Park West, N. Y. C. SUs. 7-5395.

**JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING**

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE & STEVES Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2600

**OLD GOLD AND SILVER**

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER

# Local Classified Advertising

*(Continued)*

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Printing—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Pir Co 13 E 16 St. N Y C Alr 4-6147

### REAL ESTATE

**A BEAUTIFUL HOME**

To settle estate, will sacrifice house at 141 Salisbury Road, Brookline; all modern improvements, new Crescent No. 2 oil burner, etc. Apply HENRY H. LYNCH, 41 Mason Terrace, Brookline, Mass. ASP. 6922.

**Alford Bros., Realtors**
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

BEAUTIFULLY situated 6-room bungalow cottage on the shore of Cranberry Isles, Me.; hot and cold water bathroom, elec.; furn. or unfurn. Apply STROUD RODICK, Bar Harbor, Me.

**HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT**
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp 1504
80 Langley Road, Newton Centre.
Cen. New 5252

**HULL, MASS., $7500** Worth $10,000
Beautiful Dutch Colonial House
Six rooms, garage, fireplace; on ocean; give terms. Telephone Weymouth 1841.

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. KIRkland 7827

**Southern New Hampshire**

For sale, exceptional Cape Cod colonial with 80 acres built in Revolutionary days. Located 3 mile from Hancock. Splendid view of Pack Monadnocks; 8 rooms, bath, electricity, 7 fireplaces; large screened porch; reasonably priced. For information regarding this and other real estate in southern New Hampshire, write FRED C. WORMELLE, Hancock, N. H.

SO. PORTLAND, ME.—Beautiful 4-acre estate, 400-ft. beach front; unobstructed bay, island, ocean view; good anchorage; 6 bedrooms, 2½-story house, 2 garages, perches, orchard; good business or residential. F. S. WILLARD, 5 Beach St., So. Portland, Me.

WESTFIELD, N. J.—For sale: Modern colonial home, lot 50x173; 8 rooms, bath, open porch, garage, oil heat; 10 minutes to station. Apply 771 Summit Ave. Tel. Westfield 2-2095.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

OVERLOOKING Hingham Harbor, airy rooms by day, week or month; meals if desired; swimming, yachting, tennis very near; easy commuting distance from Boston. MRS. GRACE G. PALMER, 32 Otis St., Hingham, Mass. Hingham 0668.

### ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

BETWEEN New York and Bridgeport, Conn.; country or near beach; $10-$13; husband's dinners and Sunday breakfasts paid for extra, or flat sum by week. ROITMAN, R. D. 1, Norwalk, Conn. Tel. Wilton 178.

### ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 13 Hemenway St.—Attractive, comfortable single and double rooms; kitchen privileges; reasonable; transients. 5 min. to The Mother Church.

BOSTON—Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests. MRS. COSMAN 95 Gainsboro St KEN 1022

CHATHAM, MASS.—Rooms, double $15, single $12; family two adults; immaculate; cross-ventilation; inner-spring mattresses; shower, hot, cold water; nr. beach. Dorothy Handley. Box 295.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Melville Avenue section; convenient to rapid transit; in private family; gentleman preferred. Tel. Talbot 1749.

IN WINTHROP, MASS., in residential section, near bathing; business people preferred. Tel. OCEan 1877.

N. Y. C., 61 E. 86th (Park Ave. Section)—A new idea in living accommodations for business men, women; single, double rooms, with use of fully equipped kitchens, reception rooms; interesting, helpful group activities; very moderate rates; references required.

N. Y. C., 522 West 112th St., Apt. 64—Nicely furnished, bright, single room; $3, kitchen privileges $4; private family; near Columbia University, church, subway. Call any time except between 3 and 5.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 114th St.—Cool, single-double, one with running water; Columbia, church, transits; $5-$9. Tel. Mornings, UN. 4-8891 HUND.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Exceptional, single, double, front, redecorated, cross ventilation; temporary, permanent; $5-$7. EN 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 83rd (B'way)—Attractive bright room adjoining tri-private bath; exceptionally clean, refined surroundings; $5. Phone Trafalgar 7-7363

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
**HOTEL HUNTINGTON**
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Attractive rooms for adults; homelike; ocean view; near restaurants; easy commuting to Boston. WARDWELL, 225 Humphrey Street.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2101 S St. N. W.—Desirable single and double furnished rooms; home atmosphere.

### SALESMEN WANTED

**ADVERTISING SALESMAN**

The Osborne Company of Clifton, N. J., oldest company selling art calendars, direct mail advertising campaigns and specialized publicity, is enlarging its sales organization and will consider applications from men of character who seek a permanent connection.

The Company has a record of 47 years' service to bankers, manufacturers and better class retailers. Over half of its 200 representatives have been Osborne men from five to forty years.

Osborne Art Calendars, with exclusive reproductions of original paintings by famous artists, have won world renown. The business is interesting, stimulating and highly profitable to men who are prepared to study and work with close branch office co-operation.

Standard sales contract offers full time work, protected territory and liberal commissions, with reasonable drawing privilege.

Write today, giving details your past business experience, car ownership, names and addresses three responsible references, or call

THE OSBORNE COMPANY
131 Beverly St., Boston, 4th Floor

### SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG married couple desire position in summer camp; man experienced counselor, trained educator, swimming, tennis coach, hike leader; wife experienced public school kindergarten teacher, proficient pianist. BEAcon 3092, 6-8 p. m. or Box C-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE'S assistant, 35, married, college, 15 years general business, real estate, insurance, management and law; alert, dependable; salary; go anywhere. U. M. SLATER, 110 Hale Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED hotel and restaurant steward-waiter wishes similar work or as butler in private family, free to go anywhere. Box A-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires position of any type; capable, dependable, of neat appearance; willing to go anywhere. Telephone MALden 7444-M (Mass.).

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AVAILABLE for July and August, young woman (teaching experience) as companion to lady (Christian Scientist); no objection to travelling. M. S. S., 392 Prospect St., Bridgeport, Conn.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Stenographer and general office assistant, experienced, efficient, dependable, neat appearance; location immaterial. D. LYNN, 513 Patapsco Av., Brooklyn.

COLLEGE senior desires summer employment, tutoring or caring for small children. Call Saugus, Mass., 365, between 5:30 and 7 p. m.

COMPETENT refined middle-aged woman as companion, practical attendant. Mrs. Myrtle A. FAY, 1075 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.

### SUMMER BOARD

CAPE COD—Seashore farm has large camp to let; private beach; dining room privilege. Box V-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston. Phone evenings, Cen. New. 2438.

GREYCROFT INN
"The Peace and Security of Home"
68 Dane St., Beverly, Mass.
Open year round. Tel. Beverly 2015. Reasonable.

HILLSIDE COTTAGE, Holderness, N. H.—Squam Lakes region; splendid scenery; outdoor sports; near lake; mod. rates; write for booklet.

JOSH BILLINGS' PLACE, Lanesboro, Mass., Route 7—Country, near lake; riding and golf nearby; $17.50 week; tourists welcome. Write Isabella Lehmann.

**SEA PINES ON CAPE COD**

Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages if desired; excellent cuisine; $20 week up; June 12-Sept. 10. Adult camp; educational projects: Aug. 27-Sept. 10; $15 week up. Arrangements for transportation to Christian Science service, Brewster, Mass

THE CROWN—BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. Commanding site; near water; own farm; "Comfort and Plenty"; rates $18-$25; booklet.

VACATION at Edgewood, DEER ISLE, ME.; beautiful location on Penobscot Bay, reached by boat or automobile; airy rooms, modern conveniences, home cooking, swimming, fishing, private beach; $18. MRS. FRED L. SYLVESTER.

VERMONT, Chelsia, Hood House—Old New England home among Green Hills; comfort, vegetable garden, excellent food, tray service, shady porch, charming drives; reasonable.

### SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD — For rent, August over Labor Day at Falmouth, attractively furn. house; property adjoins private beach on Buzzards Bay; 5 bedrooms including maid's quarters; 2-car garage; elec. refrig.; rent $500 to right family. Phone owner, Newton North 3231; or week-ends, Falmouth 1076, or write George H. Duffield, 119 Washington St., Newton, Mass.

CAPE COD, Orleans—8-room furnished house, remarkable location, modern improvements; $450 season. Full particulars, Frederick W. Snow, Chelsea, Mass.

DENNISPORT, MASS.—Desirable cottage, 2 or 3 minutes' walk to beach, 4 bedrooms, bath, very large living room, screened porch, 2-car garage; $400 season. Tel. Ken 5157 or Box B-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INTERVALE, N. H.—Attractive summer cottage; completely furnished, bath, running water, elec. lights, elec. stove, huge fireplace, screened piazza, garage; Aug. $75, season $160. Mystic 6255-W, 6-7:30 p. m. (Boston, Mass.).

LARCHMONT—Beautiful home, 8 rooms, 3 baths; garage; furnished; bathing privileges; $1000 summer; $1800 year. JOSEPH P. DAY, INC. (MR. LURIE), 67 Liberty St., New York.

LARGE house for rent, modern, fully furnished; Long Island Sound; beautiful location, private beach, safe bathing, plenty of shade. PRINGLE, Miller Place, Long Island, N. Y.

### MAINE

SOUTH WEST HARBOR—Private home facing ocean, beautifully and completely furnished. SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

NEAR ROCKY POINT—For sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at farmhouse, MRS. JOHNSON, Rocky Beach, Warwick, R. I.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., 302 Ocean Road—Five bedrooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage; near ocean; for July, $250. PHILLIP OSBORNE, 300 No. Arlington Ave., East Orange, N. J.

WINNIPESAUKEE, N. H.—For sale or rent, attractive 6-room bungalow, furnished, stone fireplace, hardwood floors, screened veranda; 50 yards from water. J. I. LANE, 44 Beaver St., Waltham, Mass.

### SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR SALE OR RENT—"Colonial Shores," near Dicey Head Lighthouse, five summer houses and cabins, one to four baths, fireplaces, community dining hall; fifteen minutes walk from historic village on Penobscot Bay; ideal for art colony, summer school, scout camp. GRACE NOYES, CASTINE, ME.

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

COLLEGE professor with 20 years' experience preparatory school and college, will take into summer home at Bailey Island, Casco Bay, Maine, three boys for tutoring in elementary, high school or college mathematics; also high school Latin; Boston references. Write Box V-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DAILY lessons, Trumpet. LEONARD KONEVSKY, formerly with New York Philharmonic, 1618 East Third St., Brooklyn, New York. Avenue "P" Sta., Culver Line. ESplanade 5-1760

N. Y. C.—ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Hall—Pupils accepted: singing, voice building, correct diction in speaking; special summer rates; class Monday 7 p. m. Circle 7-2634.

SOCIAL CULTURE AND POISE
Private lessons by professional woman who has trained many prominent men and women. KEN. 9253, A-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## NEW JERSEY

### ATLANTIC CITY

**KAUFMAN & WEINER**
*The Square Deal Store*
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

**PAINTS and VARNISHES**
**PLUMBING SUPPLIES**
**ELDREDGE STORAGE**
**COLD STORAGE**
*For Furs and Winter Garments*
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
3526 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
*(Since 1886)*

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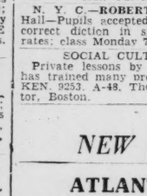
95 North Arlington Ave. Orange 4-4571
8-10 A. M. Daily Except Saturday
*Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.*



**Gardner Electric Co.**
Hotpoint
Refrigerators
Manufactured and Guaranteed by the General Electric Co.
RADIOS AND RADIO SERVICE
18 WASHINGTON PLACE ORANGE 3-8503

**Chas. T. Hornecker Florist**
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
*Member F. T. D.*

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
*Modest Home-like Atmosphere*
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

**Olga C. Hook**
Hairdresser
and Cosmetologist
Eugene and Frederics
Permanent Waving
*Open evenings*
*by appointment*
North Park and Dodd Sts.
Upstairs, No Tipping
Or. 3-4798

*The Colonial Home*
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

**KROLL**
*The Jeweler*
Hamilton Watches $37.50 and up
Other reliable makes from $7.50
Graduation and Wedding Gifts
515 MAIN STREET Opposite Woolworth's

**GUILLAUME'S**
Dainty Deb Shoppe
Hairdressers
34 N. Walnut St., at William St.
*We Are Featuring the New*
One Minute Permanent Wave
*in Oil*
ORANGE 5-9750

### HACKENSACK

*The Allura Beauticians*
A new shop with new ideas. Clean, quiet and up-to-date in every way. Prompt Service. Free Parking.
194 MAIN STREET HACKENSACK 2-4616

### HADDONFIELD

HADDON AND MARNE AVENUES
HADDONFIELD, N. J Telephone 4257
MAINES' TEXACO SERVICE
Our service is carefully planned to meet your needs. Our facilities are complete. Our attention is personal to you and your car.

## NEW JERSEY

### HOBOKEN

*Flowers*
*for All Occasions*
J. GRULICH and SONS
*FLORISTS*
616 WASHINGTON ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.
Phone Hob. 3-0510 Member F. T. D. A.
Branch 2828 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.

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Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
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**H. J. Goodman**
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
**Hudson County's Leading Thrift Store**
*All Merchandise Guaranteed*
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

### MAPLEWOOD

**SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.**
Mueller's Macaroni Products
COCOMALT
177 Maplewood Ave. So. 2-4300

### MONTCLAIR

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Montclair 2-1280 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., from Monday to Friday inclusive.

*Always Call*
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
*for Your Battery and Radio Needs*
4 S. WILLOW ST. MO. 2-4048

VACATION SALE
Vacationing? We have curtains for that cottage, as well as Sheets, Pillow Cases and Towels. Yard goods for your dresses and spare time sewing. Don't forget Lingerie and Hosiery for yourself.
*Prices are best for true economy.*
**MONTCLAIR TEXTILE STORE**
543 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, N. J.

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

*Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe*
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

"NORTH STAR"
Summer Blankets
Wamsutta Sheets
THE LINEN SHOP, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. CLEGG
418 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTLAIR, N. J.

If You Appreciate Refinement in Food, Service and Atmosphere
VISIT
**77 Orange Road**
NEAR CHURCH STREET, MONTCLAIR
Luncheon Parties Dinner
Special Sunday Dinner
MRS. FRANCIS M. DRAKE

BURNER'S
*Gifts—Books—Cards*
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Freytag and Anderson Florists
INC
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

**Stanley M. Crowell Co.**
*GUILD OPTICIANS*
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
*Near Church Street*

### NEWARK

TYPEWRITERS
Bought — Sold — Serviced
Rental Service, 3 mo. $5
Adding Machines—Check Writers
CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
86 PARK PLACE NEWARK, N. J.
Phone: MArket 3-5766

*Featuring!*
Machineless Permanent Wave
No Electricity—No Wires—No Machine

Beautiful soft waves. Also guaranteed for *bleached* or *dyed* hair.
● ALL COMPLETE 6.50 ●
● ZOTOS, COMPLETE 10.00 ●
Mr. Principe, Mgr. Tel. MI. 2-6000
GOERKE BEAUTY PARLOR
701 BROAD STREET

**KLEIN & CO.**
*Quality Market*
Beef, Lamb, Veal
Provisions and Poultry
Tel. HU. 2-8346 199 Bloomfield Ave.

## NEW JERSEY

### NEWARK

*(Continued)*

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

WASHINGTON FLORIST
Inc.
**Flowers for all Occasions**
Telephone MItchell 2-0621
569 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
*Flowers by telegraph to all cities.*

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Telephone Orange 3-1508
336 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
*Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section*

**WE LIVE TO SERVE!**
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
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Shoes for Women
*"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."*
*Sold Exclusively in Orange by*
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Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

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*Save by Joining Our*
June Blanket Club
100% KENWOOD.....$7.95
100% NORTH STAR..... 9.95
*$1.00 Down, Balance on Club Plan*
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SISCO DAIRY CO.
*Delivered in*
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SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
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LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

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The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
An Institution Offering Complete Banking Facilities
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Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
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*"The Centre of the Business Centre"*
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*offer you now, as since 1868,* EXPERT SERVICE *in Picture Framing*
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*"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"*
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## NEW JERSEY

### RIDGEFIELD PARK

*(Continued)*

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FUEL COMPANY
COAL — FUEL OIL
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**Fruits and Vegetables**
Free, Prompt Delivery
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New Summer Footwear

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SHOES FOR MEN
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*Main Office and Factory* Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

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999 TIRE CO., Inc.
*We Love to Change Tires*
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Shorts - Culottes - Slacks - Sport Shirts
$1.00 - $1.59 - $1.98
*Bathing Suits of Every Description*

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TAILORED BY COOGAN
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WERNER'S
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*"For Best Lubrication Service"*
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Ridge Rd. and Rutherford Ave.
Lyndhurst, N. J. Tel. Ruth. 2-6914

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222 ELM AVENUE TEA. 6-0411
*Delivered in*
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Bogota Hackensack
TIRES BATTERIES
Meyer's Service Station
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Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

### UNION CITY

A. SHULMAN and SONS
Pretested Paints, Enamels and Varnishes
DUCO and DULUX
*Artists' Supplies*
870 Bergenline Ave. Ph. Palisade 6-1600
Try Magic Suds for washing or in your washing machine. 3 lb. pkg. for 29c.
*Yardsticks free to customers.*

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*For Safety and Service Plus*
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

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COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES, 60c lb.
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GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
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FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102
BENEDICTS DAIRY
COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK AND CREAM
Deliveries—Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Garwood, Cranford.
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## NEW JERSEY

### WEST NEW YORK

EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Hudson Boulevard at Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
NEW FORD V-8 1936
New Ford Cars. Used Cars, All Makes.
*Service and Genuine Parts*

## PENNSYLVANIA

### ALLENTOWN

*The Store of*
**"FAMOUS" SHOES**
*Scientific Fitting*
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Flowers For Every Occasion
With Prompt and Efficient Service
*Visitors Always Welcome*
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-12 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

**Hess Brothers**
**Allentown, Pa.**
*"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"*
**H. LEH & CO.**
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
*Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices*

### BETHLEHEM

Slightly used Mason & Hamlin Grand Piano—a beautiful instrument—$500.00. Also Steinway, Chickering and Kimball Pianos.
GOODENOUGH'S
451 MAIN STREET TEL. 812

### ERIE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
*Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.*

**The Halle Bros. Co.**
116-124 West Tenth Street
Sport and Street Dresses
"WAN TONG"
*Does Not Crush, Fade or Shrink*
4 Styles at $10.95
Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE - ERIE, PA.
*Featuring*
UNIVERSAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS and ELECTRIC STOVES
PULAKOS
CANDIES—SALTED NUTS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
DAINTY LUNCHES
926 STATE STREET

*Try It This Time*
BADGLEY'S SALON INDIVIDUELLE
15 WEST EIGHTH ST PHONE 22 239

CARL H. MEISER
*Meat Market*
PATAPAR - RINSO
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM
29 West Seventh St. Phone 23-637

PALM BEACH
Headquarters
A large assortment of cool Palm Beach Suits in new stripes, checks, plaids, weaves, white and plain shades. Smartly styled, perfect in fit. $16.75.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 STATE STREET, ERIE

Gifts for Graduation and Weddings
O'DELL The Jeweler
107 West Ninth Street Phone 40-361
*"I'll be on the Watch for you."*

### HARRISBURG

*Enjoy the Programs From Station WIXAL on an*
ARIA RADIO
*Exclusively at*
POMEROY'S
In HARRISBURG

### MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
ARDMORE, PA.
Tailored Clothes
STETSON HATS for Women
PICKING'S
Lingerie, Foundation Garments
Hosiery
Shoes for Infants and Growing Boys and Girls, Children's and Infants' Wear. Maids' Uniforms and Apron Sets
17 W. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore
WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor—please mention the Monitor. Monitor or answer a Monitor adver-*

## PENNSYLVANIA

### MAIN LINE—Ardmore

*(Continued)*

ALBRECHT'S
*Flowers*
ARDMORE NARBERTH
WAYNE

### PHILADELPHIA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
*Phone:* Baring 3156
*Hours:* 10 to 1 daily, except Saturday
*Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.*

ARROW
SANFORIZED SHRUNK
$2.00 SHIRTS $2.50
*"The World's Most Satisfactory Shirt"*
BARR
KNOWN MEN'S WEAR
38 SOUTH 17TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
*Pay Us a Visit Soon*

PERMANENTS
*of Distinction*
Frederics Vita Tonic, Eugene and Nestle Permanents $5.00 up
End Curl Permanent $3.95
CAROLINE M. NOLDE
1815 Chestnut Street RIT. 9958

LOUIS S. HEIM
*Funeral Director*
149 North 52nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
8120 West Chester Pike, Highland Pk.
Upper Darby, Pa.
Granite 6373 or Sunset 2381

THE PARTY SHOP
223 South 18th Street
WEDDING GIFTS
*and*
PARTY PRIZES

Summer Shop - Ogunquit, Maine
THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA

*Your Individualism Is Our Objective*
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5813

### PITTSBURGH

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000

### PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
*"No farther away than your telephone"*
Lincoln at Sprague Bellevue, Pa.
LINDEN 6100
We carry products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

### READING

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SAYLOR'S
*The place for picnic supplies*
Luncheon Meats, Cheese, Fruits, Green Groceries, Beverages, Paper Plates and Cups
FOURTH and PENN STS. DIAL 6253
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL CO.
CLEANER COAL
*Low Spring Prices Now in Effect*
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

*Enjoy the programs from Station WIXAL on an*
ARIA radio
*Exclusive with*
POMEROY'S

MANNING-ARMSTRONG
*Foot-Craft Shoes*
READING ALLENTOWN

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
*For 24 years Reading's most famous place to eat.*

### SCRANTON

Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
(Ann K. Strauss)
New Summer Millinery Arriving Daily —Leghorns, Crepes, Linens and Felts in White and Fashionable Colors. Moderately Priced.
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

C. Young your Hairdresser
117 WYOMING AVE. AT RICE'S

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
*Fire Insurance with Service*
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

## PENNSYLVANIA

### SCRANTON

*(Continued)*

Wall Paper, Paints and Varnishes
Chamberlain Paint Co.
Incorporated
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

### SEWICKLEY

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION $5,000 MAXIMUM INSURANCE FOR EACH DEPOSITOR MEMBER
*WHERE modern methods are in force.*
**The Sewickley Valley Trust Company**

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
Now Being Shown in Their Right Environment.
421 BROAD STREET

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
Established 1874
*"The Market for Good Things to Eat"*
Tel. Sewickley 1404-08

Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
426 BEAVER ST.
Tel. Sewickley 434

Hugh A. McMaster
FLOWERS OF QUALITY
503 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 788-789

Anderson Automobile Co.
Buick Pontiac
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
Esso
BROAD STREET
Tel. Sewickley 461

WITHERSPOON BROS.
NEW FORD V-8 1936
Lincoln V-12 Zepher

### SWARTHMORE

Phone 1297
VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
1 Park Avenue
RINSO
MARTEL BROS.
Phone 2100
Let us answer your hot weather problem with
Light, Cool Suits and Accessories
*Barbizon Tailored Slips by Bryn Mawr*
BUCHNER'S
*Open Evenings*
MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"
Phone Media 174
*Have You Tried*
ABBOTT'S
DE LUXE ICE CREAM?
Michael's College Pharmacy
*Delivered in Refrigerated Car*
Cards—Gifts—Stationery
Hats and Hemstitching
C. M. MARSH
19 South Chester Road

### UPPER DARBY

SHERRY'S
The ORIGINAL
Family Restaurant
Market St. opposite 69th St. Terminal
MAY'S
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods in All Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor, McClatchy Bldg. Blvd. 1353
STEWART'S
*Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing Service*
RUGS CLEANED AND STORED
*We thank Monitor readers for their patronage during past years.*
7046 MARSHALL RD. BLVD. 2525
Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Rd. Boulevard 197
*Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed*
Serving the Entire Family
LUNCHEONS DINNERS
SUNDAY DINNERS
SUPPERS AND
AFTER-THEATER

*WIENER'S RESTAURANT*
*6810-6812 Market St.* Formerly "Oscar's"

*DIGNITY consists not in possessing honors, but in the consciousness that we deserve them.*—ARISTOTLE.

# Daily Features

*GIVE what you have. To some it may be better than you dare to think.*
—LONGFELLOW

## Sunbonnet Sue

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

**1. Cryptogram**

THE author of today's cryptogram labeled it "Not much stimulus needed." How much do you need to decipher it? As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

UGHQS EYBSO QHYI JHYA OAGUU JYRTXGMNYTO. NM XYSO TYM MGLS ARPE MY STPYRHGQS G EYBSJRU BSHOYT.

**2. Letter Juggling**

Try juggling the seven letters below to form three different 7-letter words:

EGILNST

**3. A Surprise**

If three married couples are to be seated around a table, men and women alternating, and so that no husband is next to his wife, there is only one possible arrangement. With four couples there are two possible arrangements. How many possible arrangements are there with five couples? How many with six? And how many with ten couples? You'll be surprised.

**4. Letter Changing**

Here's an OPEN and SHUT case. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, change OPEN to SHUT in eight moves.

**5. Rebus**

Employees of the Monitor's stock ticker room have not only become expert rebus-solvers, but one of their number has taken to constructing this type of puzzle. Here's an example. The following row of letters represents a five-letter word meaning "nearly."

cdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

## Vocations

*Ideas That Have Brought Supply*

*[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]*

### Gliders, Rubber Tips, Casters

I OPENED my door to a youth who was selling gliders and rubber tips for chairs and casters for various other pieces of furniture. He had carefully thought up a host of reasons why any housewife should see to it that all things used in her home were made easy to handle. He showed me that my kitchen table could be raised to the right height by ball-bearing casters, which would let me push it easily and safely over my newly laid linoleum.

I found, after he put gliders on the heavy dresser in my room, I was able to move it about so much easier. He made several sales at my home and he reported he was meeting with success everywhere. —E. F. L., Boone, Iowa.

### Crossword Puzzle

**Across**

1. Mislays
7. Chief artery
9. Near the stern
11. Long fish
12. Musical note
13. Greek letter
14. Tavern
16. Request
17. Wants
19. Halts

**Down**

2. Cereal grass
3. Provided that
4. Before
5. Gaits
6. Pertaining to ancient Rome
8. Identical
10. Pecuniary penalties
15. Open fabric
16. Venomous serpent
18. Accomplish

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

## A Flying Vacation

44

### A Bolt in Miami

MY TIME was so limited in Miami that I barely had time to pay my respects at the Monitor office, arrange my seat on the morrow's early plane, and then—without time to change clothes—be driven out to a lovely country home to a dinner party. It was here, incidentally, that I learned that the new slogan for the South is: "Take two, and butter 'em while they're hot." In addition to the melting rolls, there was red snapper, my favorite fish. Yes, and I must not forget the Holland rusk dessert—it was so delicious that when the maid who had prepared it came in to clear the table, the guests gave the little girl a big hand. (I must confess that I instigated some old-fashioned applause.)

I was up bright and early the next morning, and caught the 7:30 bus out to the airport. Miami ranks high in air circles, being one of the chief stations for both Pan American and Eastern. I was particularly eager to look through Eastern's airplane "roundhouse," where the Douglas skyliners are given such frequent and such painstaking overhaulings.

As the superintendent was showing me through the plant—where propellers were being polished, valves were being ground, and all sorts of delicate instruments were being applied to this and to that—I observed a man sitting positively motionless. He was looking down through a microscope, and he held an electric searchlight focused on some tiny object under the instrument. Every once in a while I would look back at him—and there he sat.

I would have my fun, so I jerked my thumb back toward the motionless man, and asked the superintendent if he had some WPA workers on the staff.

"No," he chuckled, "despite appearances to the contrary. But let us step over to that man, and perhaps you will get an idea of how thoroughly we go over these giant motors when we overhaul them."

I peered down over the man's shoulder. What was my surprise to find that all this patient, meticulous scrutiny was being lavished on a mere bolt about an inch long!

"That bolt fits into the motor somewhere," said my escort, "and it must be flawless. There must be no sign of crystallization."

As I watched the worker gaze at and study the little bolt, now and then giving it the barest fraction of a turn, I gained a new idea of the precautions taken to insure air safety. I knew that the cylinders, pistons, carburetors, pumps, wheels, etc. were receiving a like share of expert attention.

No, I shall never forget the lesson of the little bolt in Miami.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To be continued)

## Daily Anecdote

### Ladylike Writer

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

SIR JAMES M. BARRIE wrote his first fiction at his mother's suggestion, when she wished to get rid of him in order to get on with a rag rug she was making.

Off rushed the boy to the attic to make a beginning; but so rapidly did the chapters flow from his pen that the rug was hindered more than it was helped while his mother's attention was engaged by having them read to her.

A little later, before he went to the University of Edinburgh, young Jamie wrote a three-volume novel about which the publisher hurt his feelings deeply by writing to him as a "clever lady." "Since that time," said Sir James, "I have kept the manuscript concealed."

## From the Juvenile Section of the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.
**A Young Golfer**

Frank S. Wilton
**Chinese Washday**

Amea Harris, Boston
**A Firm Hold**

### Camera Club Comments

*By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer*

**A YOUNG GOLFER**—The extreme high lights in the upper part of the picture attract the eye even more than the child itself. This results in a lack of unity, or divided interest. The child is the main point of interest, and everything else that goes to make up the composition should be subordinate. The print would be much improved by the elimination of about an inch at the top. The exposure (with the paper used for printing) was not sufficient to maintain a proper balance in the tones in the face, consequently it reproduces in too dark a tone and also lacks modeling or separation of planes.

**Chinese Washday**—Here again an obtruding object in this print in the foreground weakens the unity of the picture. The high light on the tub is so pronounced as to cause the eye to observe it even before the action of the children. The brick wall in the background is weak, but since the faucet is here it could hardly be avoided. The boy is gazing directly into the camera, when all the action would suggest that he be looking at the smaller child. The exposure and lighting are commendable. In the foreground the print could well be trimmed nearly to the tub. Better still, discard the tub and the eye will be drawn to the comparatively small area consisting of the two heads and the jet of water, resulting in an especially strong point of interest.

**A Firm Hold**—In this reproduction the lack of middle tones may be noticed, the picture being made up of two tones only, the high lights and the extremely deep shadows. This is due to insufficient exposure in the shadows. One of the oldest rules in photography is to expose for the shadows and let the high lights take care of themselves. You will also note the child is going out of the picture. As a rule it is not good composition to have the subject leaving the picture; but in this case it results in stronger action.

Many of these pictures, made as records of childhood days, are justified for the pleasure they bring to relatives and friends. On the other hand, the observance of a few simple rules increases the interest and makes them more valuable with the passing years.

## Facts About the Bible

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by* THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

### The Latter Prophets

THE Jews divide the "prophetic" books of the Old Testament into two main groups: the Former Prophets (Zech. 7:7,12), which are what are known to us as Judges, Joshua, Samuel and Kings; and the Latter Prophets. These "Latter Prophets" are often described as the "Writing Prophets," for the reason that they comprise such Old Testament books as Ezekiel, Jeremiah, Haggai, etc., which are ascribed in whole or in part to the writers whose names they bear.

In short, the books grouped together in the Hebrew Bible as the "Latter Prophets" are those which extend from Isaiah to Malachi in our Bibles, with the exception of Lamentations and Daniel, which are included in the third and final division of the Hebrew Scriptures, known as the "Writings." This casts no discredit upon the value of Daniel's book. It was simply placed with the "Writings" because, though based undoubtedly upon early information, it was thought to have been written at a later date than the other Prophetic books.

## Nature Notes

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## Brevities

**Punch:** Mrs. Helen Wills-Moody is reported to have taken up oil-painting, and already her brushwork is said to show a command of both fore-hand and back-hand strokes.

**Louisville Courier-Journal:** Columbia professor says short, thick, rotund persons are of an "easily adjustable nature." Ever try to adjust three of them into the driver's seat.

**Humorist:** The purchaser of an old violin found £100 in paper money hidden inside the instrument. Those are the kind of notes anyone would be glad to get out of a violin.

**Portland Oregonian:** Then there was the Scotchman who bought the wife one of those cheap mirrors with ripples in it, instead of a permanent.

**St. Louis Star-Times:** Spring cleaning: Relocating the furniture in unexpected places to bark the shins of the male.

**Office Economist:** Those "end of the rainbow" songs and expectations will all have to be revised. Those who have seen it say that from an airplane, the rainbow appears as a complete circle.

**Boston Herald:** Kentucky reports the discovery of a man who refused a federal job. Probably just another of those finicky fellows who don't like to be one of a multitude.

**Detroit Free Press:** The home economics page has a recipe whereby rhubarb can be kept indefinitely. That's a good idea; keeping it indefinitely.

**Richmond (Va.) News-Leader:** The only punishment meted out to the five Dionnes is being stood in a corner—which is a very good trick in a four-cornered room.

**Montreal Star:** Americans are curious people. They talk about starting an anti-noise campaign just when a presidential election is coming on.

## Party Fun

*Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.*

### Sardine

FAMILIES having a large, roomy house or perhaps a rambling summer camp cottage, will find the game of Sardine one of the most amusing games they have ever played, not only because it has the special advantage of being a game for the entire family and the whole crowd of guests, but also because it has the "played-in-the-dark" thrill. The old saying: "The more, the merrier" holds true for Sardine.

When the crowd has assembled, let each person draw one slip of paper from a number already prepared and placed in a box or hat. All of these slips are blank except one, which may have on it a red spot, or a picture of a fish, or any other desired character. The person drawing this slip of paper is the Sardine, and as such, must not let the fact be known among the crowd. All lights throughout the house are extinguished, and the game begins.

The first rule is that no one must speak. Anyone so doing shall be penalized in some manner agreeable to all participants. After all lights are out, everyone begins to grope about the darkened house, greeting those persons he meets in the dark only with a tap on the shoulder. This adds an eerie note to the game. Meanwhile, the person who has been fortunate (?) enough to be the Sardine, hides in some out-of-the-way place in the house. He is the only one who may sit down, and by such a position is identified. When a player discovers the Sardine, he immediately sits down beside him as closely as possible. Players who subsequently find the Sardine (and those sitting beside him) also take their places as close to the Sardine as physical space permits. In a short time everyone will be crowded together in a very tight spot.

At this stage, the urge to laugh or talk becomes quite acute, but all desires must be suppressed until the last player has discovered the Sardine. Because of the last person's tardiness, he must pay a forfeit, perform, be the next Sardine, or accept any judgment passed upon him by the crowd.—B. W. T., Washington.

## Parliamentary Practice

*Question Box*

*Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."*

### Minutes

**Question:** When a special meeting of a board of directors or of a membership is being held, should the minutes of the immediately preceding regular meeting be read and approved? In case they are read at the special meeting, is it necessary for them to again be read and approved at the next regular meeting?

**Answer:** In an organization which holds frequent regular meetings, at least as often as quarterly, it is a general rule that the minutes of regular meetings should not be acted on at a special meeting (Robert's Parliamentary Law, page 566). If desired, they may be read for information. If an organization has but one or two regular meetings a year, and frequent special meetings, a rule should be adopted providing for the reading and approval of the minutes at any meeting, unless postponement is authorized, since more than three months is too long a time to wait to act upon minutes.

The case of a board is different. It probably meets regularly at frequent intervals, and, since its membership is small, most of the members will be present at most meetings. It may act on its minutes whenever it is most convenient, as agreed by the majority of its members. It will generally be found most convenient, however, for a board to conform to the general rule and act upon its minutes at regular meetings.

## In Lighter Vein

**Hi!**

A famous French composer was touring the United States, and his itinerary included a visit to the music school of one of the large eastern universities. One of the professors of the school had been delegated to meet him at the railroad station. On his way he suddenly realized that he knew no French and that possibly the musician could not speak English.

When the distinguished Frenchman stepped from the train, the professor could recall only one French phrase; and so, as he shook hands, he almost shouted, "Pâté de fois gras! Pâté de fois gras!"

The Frenchman looked at him in perplexity, but, grasping his hand, he instantly exclaimed, "Ros bif! Ros bif!"

**Winter's Wear**

The family was discussing the wear and tear on things caused by last winter's cold wave.

"And we will have to have a new door curtain," said mother.

"Why a door curtain?" they asked.

"Dad wore this one out looking out at the thermometer," she replied. —*Montreal Star.*

**His Orders**

"Look here, my lad," said the village grocer, "for the seventh time this week I've caught you asleep in the shop. What do you mean by it?"

"Well, sir," replied the puzzled youth, pulling a much-thumbed piece of paper from his trousers pocket, "this advertisement says that you wanted a boy to sleep on the premises."—*Toronto Globe.*

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Young Democrat: "Poppa, is that one of those GOP's?"**

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Loss Is Gain

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Bay City, Mich.

THE sunshine and joy of life seemed to be blotted out for 14-year-old Harry Hinkkanen, an amateur chemist of Detroit, a year ago, when an explosion cost him both his hands. But Harry didn't know that help was waiting to serve him!

Within a short time Justice Raphael Phillips, of Bay City, drove to Detroit to make the acquaintance of Harry and his parents, who live in a modest bungalow in the suburb of Indian Village. The Justice had suffered a like loss when he was but two years older than Harry.

Orphaned at the age of seven years, and the youngest of nine children on a farm, Raphael Phillips had been helped to make the best of his handicap by his eldest brother. He became proficient in doing most of the necessary things for himself. He finished the country school, but could not go on to high school because of lack of funds. Nevertheless he did not stop studying merely because he could not attend school; and after a few years he took the examinations and earned a certificate that indicated he had completed the equivalent of a high school course.

Law was his aim, and he studied on. Nine years ago he was admitted to the bar in Michigan; and now he serves his community with the distinction of strict honesty and fair dealing as Justice of the Police Court.

Harry's misfortune went to the heart of Justice Phillips. Not only has he visited the boy many times in his home in Detroit, but he has brought Harry to his own home to visit with his own two boys. Mrs. Phillips and the boys have grown as fond of Harry as if he were a member of their family. While staying with the Phillips family on several occasions, Harry has had the opportunity to learn many ways of meeting his own personal needs without his hands.

"Discouragement" and "failure" are words that have found no entrance into Justice Phillips's thought or life, even though he had none of the material advantages he so generously shares with his young friend. And with the help and encouragement of the Justice, Harry has come to realize that life holds much joy for him. He now plays football and basketball, rides a bicycle, runs a typewriter, draws exceptionally well, and can dress himself and feed himself; and, already, he has laid plans to become a lawyer, too.

## What They Say

**Dictatorship**

"Anyone who has studied the development of dictatorship must be impressed with the tactics which are employed with respect to education. As issues become sharper, as the community becomes more divided, and as minorities become more fanatical, every sort of pressure is exerted to control the learning process, to intimidate teachers, and to stop discussion. This thing must not happen in America. If we are to prevent it, we must act now in practical ways to revitalize our educational system. The way to do this is to promote free speech and free assemblage as an educational process."—*Dr. John W. Studebaker.*

**World Peace**

"The peace of the world depends upon the English-speaking races. That is why it is so important that in all business transactions between your country and mine we develop friendly customers."—*Sir Charles Higham.*

**Guarantee of Peace**

"There is only one absolute and complete guarantee of peace, and that is that no nation should wish to go to war. The next best thing is that no nation should dare to go to war."—*Lord Cranborne.*

**Better Thinking**

"We need as never before, cool heads. We need as never before to avoid prejudice and passion."—*Owen D. Young.*

## For the Scrapbook

**The Press**

The press is good or evil according to the character of those who direct it. It is a mill that grinds all that is put into its hopper. Fill the hopper with poisoned grain and it will grind it to a meal, but there is death in the bread.—*Bryant.*

**Rainbow**

Be thou the rainbow to the storms of life;
The evening beam that smiles the clouds away,
And tints tomorrow with prophetic ray.
—*Byron.*

**Writing Recipe**

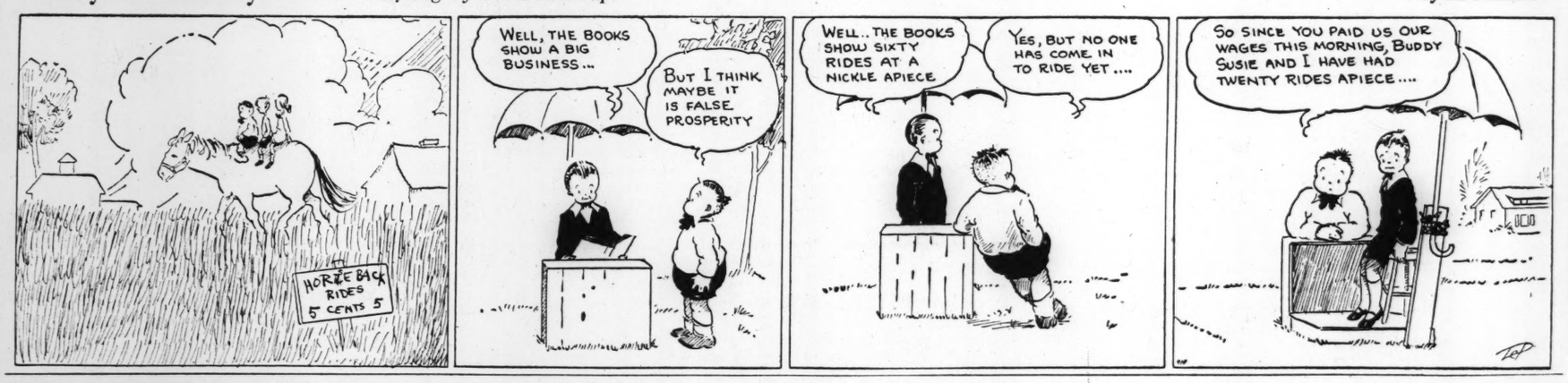
Any man who will look into his heart and honestly write what he sees there will find plenty of readers.—*Ed Howe.*

**Suffering**

In suffering one learns many things—among them, not to punish the innocent.—*Charles Dickens.*

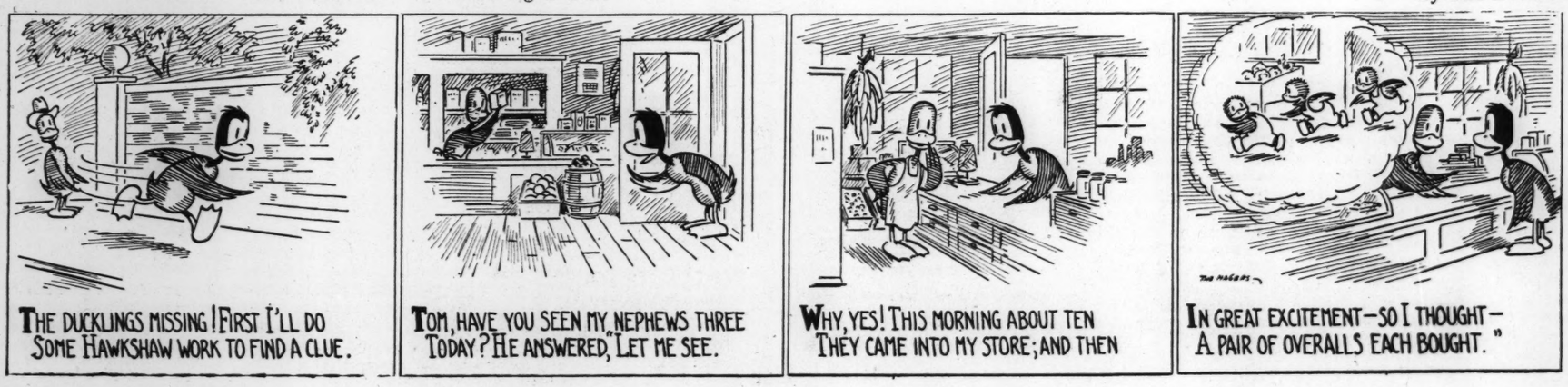
## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Lifting by the Bootstraps*

By LE PELLEY


HORSE BACK RIDES 5¢ CENTS 5
WELL, THE BOOKS SHOW A BIG BUSINESS...
BUT I THINK MAYBE IT IS FALSE PROSPERITY
WELL.. THE BOOKS SHOW SIXTY RIDES AT A NICKLE APIECE
YES, BUT NO ONE HAS COME IN TO RIDE YET....
SO SINCE YOU PAID US OUR WAGES THIS MORNING, BUDDY SUSIE AND I HAVE HAD TWENTY RIDES APIECE....

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Discovering a Clue*

By THE HAGERS


THE DUCKLINGS MISSING! FIRST I'LL DO SOME HAWKSHAW WORK TO FIND A CLUE.
TOM, HAVE YOU SEEN MY NEPHEWS THREE TODAY? HE ANSWERED, LET ME SEE.
WHY, YES! THIS MORNING ABOUT TEN THEY CAME INTO MY STORE; AND THEN
IN GREAT EXCITEMENT—SO I THOUGHT— A PAIR OF OVERALLS EACH BOUGHT."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## • Editorials •

### Which Way, Republicans?

ALL who want to see a vigorous opposition party maintained in the United States must question the path marked out for the Republican Party by the keynoters at the Cleveland convention. In our opinion, it is neither politically practical nor nationally helpful. We believe that the people are expecting something better of the Republican Party. We trust they will eventually obtain something better.

The approach outlined in the Steiwer-Snell castigations is not politically practical because it does little to persuade the millions of moderates who hold the balance of power at the ballot box. Some time ago, Charles P. Taft, whose Republicanism will hardly be questioned, gave this advice:

> If the Republicans want to please enough of that crowd to make the election close, they had better pick a moderate candidate and stay away from these denouncers.

The Republicans appear to be on the point of nominating a moderate, but the temptation to denounce is still too great.

Of course, keynoters, particularly for an "out" party, are expected to view with alarm at great length and little discrimination. Partisans in a convention hall may cheer some extravagances of language. But today the great audience, the audience that must be won, is outside, listening, independent and detached, at the radio. If the moderates in this audience frown instead of cheer—or worse still, laugh at partisan exaggerations—they will not be convinced there is only one way to save America.

For six months they have been listening to this tune—sung with keener, snappier words by the new Hoover—and the surveys of public opinion show a swing back toward President Roosevelt. Professional song pluggers estimate that popular tunes are "killed" by radio after a month or two. The other day we heard the president of a Republican club say that he rarely listened to Republican speeches, he knew what they were going to say.

What will the voters listen to? They will listen to factual explanations and exposures of present conditions. They will listen to positive alternatives to present policies. Plenty of moderates are dissatisfied. They don't like the partisanship, the spoilsmanship that colors too much of the New Deal. They see dangers in centralized government, although feeling that those dangers have been largely blocked by the Supreme Court and will not greatly threaten again unless impelled by another economic emergency. They fear the building up of vested interests in relief and other forms of federal subsidies. And they are impatient with federally fostered scarcity.

But neither do moderates like the bitter, exaggerated partisanship—and hope of spoils—that tinges too much of the attack on the New Deal. And they recognize that centralized government is largely an answer to centralized business. They read some of the indictments of the New Deal as indictments also of the conditions which produced the New Deal. They still remember that there was a depression before the last "three long years" began. And they are not assured by anything in these keynotes that monopolistic scarcity and economic injustices will be ended by merely throwing the Democrats out.

They are waiting for the Republican Party to produce something better than its old scarcity-making tariff policy. They want to see stable as well as "sound" money. They would like to know whether the Republicans really can help the farm problem.

They want something better than what Mr. Borah calls the old meaningless promises to control monopoly. Most of all they would like more evidence of the first Roosevelt's attitude toward "predatory wealth," more assurance that the party is actively interested in the protection of the weak and the solution of economic problems which lie behind threats to the Constitution.

Is the Republican Party ready to take this path?

### Four From Five Leaves Nothing

DOUBTLESS Dr. Allan Dafoe deserves the fame which has accrued to him through his successful treatment of the Dionne quintuplets. Film producers are not to be unduly censured if they esteem it profitable to invest hundreds of thousands of dollars in the future earning capacity of the five overpublicized infants.

Is there not, however, a question of values here, the kind of question which breeds skepticism in the intelligent young? A current news item refers to "the thousands of people who made unselfish offers of help to the babies in the early days." Those "unselfish offers" indicate a laudable condition of human sympathy. They also indicate the disproportionate generosity of an emotional mob.

Five infants receive wealth such as their parents never dreamed of possessing, simply as a reward for being born. "Neither the babies nor the rest of the Dionne family need worry about their normal requirements for the rest of their lives," announces the Ontario Minister of Welfare. Whether that is fundamentally beneficial remains to be proved. Everyone will agree that it is good to feel financially secure. No need to be apprehensive about the supply of the quintuplets.

Yet—there's a brave little youngster at the corner of Main Street, a lad of twelve, who trudged about in a pair of sneakers in the middle of winter, running errands and shoveling snow after school hours, who would like to go to college some day, but probably won't be able to finish high school. A child with an intellect, his teachers say, a child who should have an opportunity. His mother is a widow, and he has two younger sisters.

There's another child on Main Street—a girl of seven, delicate-featured, with a far too solemn expression in her gray eyes. Her parents are educated, but they are "on relief," and it's very cold when there's no fuel to light the kitchen stove. The last time it was lighted the mother made all the flour they had into doughnuts, which the little girl hawked around the neighborhood.

Sometimes the little boy and the little girl wonder why no "unselfish offers" from a sentimental public come showering down on them. It was a mistake to come singly. They should have come in fives.

### Plays and Parties

BOTH the great summer festivals which attract so many visitors, especially Americans, to England every year will soon be in full swing together. The Stratford Shakespeare season has already opened, and Sir Barry Jackson has announced his plans for the theatrical festival at Malvern, which, as in previous years, is to contain plays both new and old. The popularity of Malvern and Stratford is great and increasing, and the reasons are not hard to find.

The name of Shakespeare at Stratford counts for much, and the little town boasts one of the finest theaters anywhere in the world, while the characteristically English and pastoral beauties of the surrounding countryside are famous throughout the world. Malvern, too, is set in the midst of lovely country, though of a wilder and hillier kind, and its theater is the center of its attractions. The secret of its appeal is perhaps that Sir Barry has made his festival, not only a theatrical, but a social occasion.

The London theater, too, is bound up with society, with evening dress and late dinners. Sir Barry has taken up this circumstance, and broadened and democratized in the provinces. Everyone who goes to Malvern is a member of a social gathering, and the same people meet each other, not only in the theater at night, but at the morning lectures, the afternoon tea parties, and the evening dances of which attendance at the theater is made the basis. Sir Barry's Malvern experiment is a unique accomplishment, and its popularity attests its success.

### One Fashion to Applaud

FASHIONS always were unaccountable things. Consider the surprising cut of a spring suit, the pattern of a necktie. Can a person easily escape from their clutches? Or can he grasp the whys and wherefores unless, possibly, he is himself a trade autocrat? These things come suddenly to pass, and a helpless public accepts them. And yes, in case the reader is interested, there are even quite definite fashions in books.

Nowadays no publisher's list would be complete without at least one novel of which the setting is the coast of Maine. Maine has been on the map for a decent number of years, but not so far as the readers of fiction were aware. They were uninformed as to its scenery, its sights and sounds and provocative smells; they had no knowledge of its people, their characters and occupations. But now there is little they do not know about its coastline set in the jagged patterns of blue bays and lowering cliffs and pointed pines.

It was Miss Mary Ellen Chase, perhaps, with her novel "Mary Peters," published about two years ago, who painted Maine large on the novel-readers' horizon. There are still many to contend that it was the best novel which led all the rest. Now they advance in close rank—novels of Maine sea captains and of their families who crowded the narrow living quarters of the windjammers; novels of Maine folk who stayed at home and tilled diligently a resisting soil; novels of boys who ran away to great cities there to cope with conditions widely different from those at home. The Maine of the shrewd fishermen who live in those frail cabins of silvering shingles high along the beaches, that prouder Maine known to those whose amenities were sheltered behind the snowy pillars and fragrant lilac hedges of such lovely towns as Wiscasset—we have come to terms of familiarity with them all.

We need only switch on a reading lamp and open one of a dozen recent Maine novels, to sniff the spicy scent of the pines and brace ourselves instinctively against the onslaught of a typical Maine gale, savored with salt and carrying rain and mist across the blueberry pastures. Who would curb the publishers? Not, surely, the zestful readers of these pleasant American novels, whether they lie stretched under the elm boughs of New Hampshire or sit formally before a glowing fire in a London drawing-room? It is good to discover one fashion to applaud among so many.

## Realistic Idealism

*Book News of the Day*

THE "stocktakers" of the position of the League of Nations and the Pact of Paris in the light of recent violations of both covenants would do well to read Prof. James T. Shotwell's ON THE RIM OF THE ABYSS (New York: Macmillan. $3). Undoubtedly they will; for Professor Shotwell holds a distinguished place among historians and men of affairs. As a writer he is a leading expositor of the new world order. As a public man, working in the field of international relations, he is one of the "fathers" of the Pact of Paris.

* * *

One of Professor Shotwell's most engaging qualities is his realistic idealism. This was well illustrated during the Manchurian affair. Many of his fellow-Leaguers condemned Japan out of hand. To Dr. Shotwell, student as well as crusader, the affair showed that the world needed a better definition of war. As I recall, he saw that the Chinese, with their boycotts and other pressures, had been silently trying to force Japan out of its legal position in Manchuria. That was war just as much as Japan's overt riposte was, he felt.

Professor Shotwell is concerned with the question: "What is war?" Till recent months the word would not have been applied to any forceful measures taken by a sanctionist against an aggressor. Such coercion could not be war because all nations were obligated to coerce a covenant-breaker.

Dr. Shotwell, while arguing for a new definition of belligerency, leaving out the sanctionists, is more interested in the League as an adjuster than as a policeman. He applauds Sir Samuel Hoare's view that one of the preventatives of peace is the denial of access to raw materials to Italy and its fellow-"havenots."

* * *

But as the major issue confronting the world today Professor Shotwell sees the solution of the relation between the League and the United States. In this exploration the author might seem to have departed from his realism. For the United States has never been farther from political Europe than it is today. At the same time, as Professor Shotwell shows, the United States has to live in the world, and will have to deal with the world when the world is in conflict. A precedent for working with the League was established in the Manchurian episode. It did not work very smoothly, and it was questionable from the standpoint of international law.

So as to smooth over the difficulty the author would allow for a kind of associate membership (as Mr. Hoover is reputed to have envisaged) which would admit the United States to the League when a conflict is of particular concern to the United States. The associateship would be part and parcel of a general stocktaking. Under it "regionalization" would take the place of "universalization"—that is, responsibility for the preservation of peace would be put upon a regional basis. The suggestion is worthy of serious consideration.

### Great Days for Whittling!

## Discovery by Bus

I HAVE recently crossed this broad continent by gasoline under the aegis of a nationwide bus system and have discovered all sorts of little things about our country and its people.

In a bus you sit or slightly recline for eight or twelve or thirty hours at a stretch and fortune gives you a traveling mate with whom you must talk unless both you and he (or she) are determined mutes. And the talk can hardly be held on a superficial plane for so long.

With an elderly man as my companion-by-chance I rode for many hours between Cincinnati and St. Louis in stony silence. He was reading *Shadow Magazine* and I thought he would talk that way. I was reading a guidebook and I am sure he thought I would talk *that* way. A woman across the aisle was telling her life story hour after hour to a friend in the next "pew," in a voice not strident but astonishingly resonant, a voice that would have cut through the din of the Paris Bourse. At last I addressed my Shadow Man.

"Isn't that woman's tongue an eighth wonder of the world?"

"The labyrinth of Crete was nothing to it," he agreed, "but do you know she is the teacher of my two girls. I've learned it while trying not to listen."

"And I've learned," I said, "that she is a distant cousin of mine. Her name proclaims it. We've both got fine old pirate blood in our veins."

"Let's talk with her," said my Shadow Man and we did and it was good hearty chatter and we all liked each other.

* * *

At St. Louis an entirely new crop of passengers boarded the big "covered wagon" and became my companions of the road as far as Kansas City. They happened to be predominantly a young crowd and extremely vivacious, not to say noisy. One of them produced a ukulele apparently from the rim of his hat and amid laughter and applause began to strum on it and to sing in a fair baritone. An ambitious tenor (what group ever lacked a tenor?) chimed in, and then a bass. "Honey" was the first victim and then that weary African, "Old Black Joe." They tried out some spectacular chords and swipes, whose harmony was so close that it sometimes jammed. As the singing went on, several girls joined in and the trip became a party. There was, of course, a humorist in the group and he "kidded" all and sundry, including the bus driver, who was solemn like the owl and wore driving goggles that increased the resemblance.

"Tell me, Captain," queried the self-appointed bus jester, "Have you ever had a worse shipload of folks to navigate through Missouri?"

"Once," said the driver dourly. "I had to stop the stage and put off a comedian that got too funny."

There was a roar of laughter at the funny man's expense. Then there were more songs. At first I had been inclined to resent all this cheap racket but it was so infinitely good-humored that I gradually found myself enjoying it. And when someone started, "Cheer up, Mary," I was so mellowed by bus amity that I too joined in with a few special effects that I had learned many years before in college. I even thought I heard our driver put in a bass rumble once or twice but it may have been merely the shifting of gears.

* * *

Between Kansas City and Los Angeles I traveled by the so-called Nite Flier, a road Pullman that covers half the continent in exactly forty-eight hours. It has berths, staterooms, lavatories, a porter, in fact all the trappings of the steel-rail sleeper. But there is a difference. In the daytime the whole coach is made up into five compartments in the European style and thus you travel during some thirty of the forty-eight hours.

My two compartment mates were a great contrast to each other. One was of a quiet type, a Cornell man with a well-stocked mind that balked at revealing its contents. The other was as gay as a college sophomore, with a humor that rollicked up and down the bus.

In eight and forty hours of enforced intimacy the ten who made up our "passenger list" on this modern ship of the desert talked back and forth and sideways, disagreed heartily and without mincing words, but we were congenial and the bus made us so.

Our driver often hit sixty, yet on one occasion we went back a day. We did, in fact, go back into the previous week. Our bus stopped for a moment at 12:15 a. m. on Sunday in Blythe, California, and we passengers were advised by dark William, the porter, that we must set our watches back an hour from Mountain Time to Pacific Time. We did so, and as we rolled on through the darkness it proved to be 11:20 p. m. of Saturday evening. It seemed a miracle of which Joshua himself might have been proud.

SYDNEY A. CLARK.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### Conflict of Ideals

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article on "Mussolini's War" in a recent issue of the Monitor has clearly set forth the possible fruits of Italy's headlong triumph in Ethiopia. The writer says with some truth: "The Italo-Ethiopian conflict is a trifling matter compared with the graver issues involved in the conflict which has arisen between Britain and Italy."

What is the nature of this conflict with British obligations and responsibilities? It is not, as the Italians have apparently been led to believe, merely a trial of strength between the modernized Roman legions and the naval and military prestige of Britain; nor is it a struggle for economic expansion against so-called British imperial greed. It is a conflict of ideals. For the Italians to compare their long-planned and carefully thought-out military campaign in Ethiopia with British colonial development is an error of the first magnitude.

The British political system has been slowly evolved from the individual up to the central symbol by popular control of each tyrannical tendency as and when it has appeared. Britain's external policy has been based entirely on the maintenance of this ideal. As the ideal has gained in clarity and stability, so it has spread in area through successful practice, until it encompasses the seven seas. Yet the wider it spreads the less imperial and the less military does its sovereignty become.

The Roman-Fascist system is tyrannically imposed by self-appointed rulers from the center downward, by means of a process of suffocating individual thought and action, and its educational processes are based entirely on military strength.

To suppose that the British people are weak and decadent because they are not armed to the teeth is to misread the meaning of history. In the field of political science British post-war policy has been almost heroically devoted to the development of arbitration and federation as the highest means of fulfilling national and international aspirations.

If Mussolini *believes* that no human power can stop his armies, the British people *know* no human power (military or diplomatic) can for long arrest the onward march of political, civil and religious freedom in all nations. In defense of this cause they may still have to use whatever weapons the logic of events necessitates, but they are firmly convinced that war can be successfully eliminated from human affairs, and a righteous system of international relations established in its place.

Boston. LEILA FLOWER

### For a 25-Hour Day

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Addition of the Queen Mary to that select group of ships which cross the North Atlantic Ocean from pierhead to pierhead in five days increases potentially the number of travelers who will read under the ship's clock the customary legend, "This clock will be retarded (or advanced) one hour at midnight." It takes a five-day ship to accomplish the full hour change of time in each twenty-four—one day for each of the five hours' difference in time between Greenwich meridian and New York.

It is astonishing what difference it makes whether the hour is added or subtracted. Going eastward, voyagers often find themselves getting heavy-eyed after a few nights of going to bed late and meeting themselves getting up. Westward bound, however, it is a different story. How much more can be done in a day when it has that extra hour.

Perhaps Horace Greeley was even more foresighted than he knew when he advised, "Go west, young man," for only in going in that direction does one get a bit ahead of the sun. Continued around the world, of course, this would mean ultimately losing all at once the whole day that had been gained hour by hour. But most people have seen some days that wouldn't be missed anyway.

All this offers a suggestion to the inventors, tinkerers, artists and reformers who every now and then are improving on nature. What greater boon could be bestowed on humanity than a 25-hour day? Now there's something practical for astronomers to turn their wits to, and doubtless they will find any number of engineers willing to help them if there's the prospect of a good-sized earth-moving contract in it.

One reservation must be made, however. To gain the full effect of the celestial readjustment, it is essential that the present twenty-four-hour clock be retained. Otherwise, one would not have the satisfaction, upon waking in the morning, of looking his alarm clock in the eye and remarking, "Eight o'clock? That's what you say. But I know it's only seven, and I can still take my time about dressing and breakfast."

N. T.

Washington, D. C.

### What *Is* Good for the Goose?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The tax on undivided corporate income proposed by President Roosevelt and his advisers has had a difficult time with the Senate Finance Committee. The committee wishes to see first if undivided income is really the goose which will lay a golden egg, but the President says don't bother, kill it anyway.

Boston. M. G.

## The Wide Horizon

### People and Press

*By* R. A. Scott-James

LONDON

THE last few months must have done a good deal to shake our complacency about the working of the free, "democratic" press—that is to say, for those of us who *were* complacent about it; some of us were not. It had been assumed in orthodox circles that the existence of an uncontrolled press, free from any government restraint, and able to express and push any political views it chose, was in itself a guarantee of democracy; for it was supposed that the newspapers would be a faithful mirror of all shades of opinion, and that by their means any predominant national conviction would become instantly apparent.

A very remarkable instance to the contrary has recently been conspicuous in Great Britain. That at least one half of the British daily press was completely wrong about the profound feeling of 90 per cent of the nation in regard to the most important public event of the time was demonstrated, dramatically and unmistakably, on the day when the terms of the Hoare-Laval peace proposals for Ethiopia were made known. The Government, in adopting those proposals, might have supposed that, having at least half of the daily press on its side, it would at least have half of the public consenting to its policy. But that was not the case. The moment these proposals were published something like a shudder of horror went through the nation, and it was so apparent to members of Parliament that they told the Government it must change its policy. The Government instantly gave way. It dismissed its Foreign Minister. The most numerous and powerful sections of the popular press were convicted of utterly misrepresenting that popular opinion which they prided themselves upon uttering.

If one inquires how it was possible that so large a proportion of the popular press should be out of tune with the sentiments of the people, the answer is that it is under the control of two or three individual men who issue their orders to morning, evening, and Sunday papers with prodigious circulations.

* * *

But they are not the only influences in determining opinion. There are other papers, with smaller circulations, but highly respected, which are free to state truths. The spoken word, through speeches and conversation, is still a potent means of communication. There are also the radio and the cinema.

If it should happen, as it does sometimes happen, in some crisis in the life of the nation, that those two or three men who control half of the popular press should precipitately form decisive opinions of their own, and have them repeated in all their journals, those opinions receive immense circulation; but they may be no more than the opinions of those two or three men; they do not represent the mind of their nation, and they may fail to mold it.

This is exactly what happened at the time of the Hoare-Laval crisis. Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook, to whom must be added one brilliant independent editor who cannot generally be grouped with them, Mr. J. L. Garvin, took one view; the nation took another. I do not question for a moment the sincerity of those three men. I believe they made their papers say what they genuinely believed. But for all their power they represented only a negligible minority of their countrymen.

But it would be an error to underestimate their influence. They can go on and on reiterating their views, creating doubts and uneasiness in the minds of the masses; and in cases where the issues are less clear and less sharply cut their pervasive influence has an incalculable cumulative effect. And one is tempted to ask whether the revolution that has taken place in the use of the press in countries governed by dictatorships has not its counterpart in democratic countries, where the very freedom of the press confers something like dictatorial powers upon those who control it.

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The press magnates in England have attained their power, not by their proficiency in politics, but by their skill in promoting newspapers. Their peculiar excellence lies in their expertness in creating vast circulations, not in advising the country about matters of government. When they assume the role of mentors of the public in regard to politics, they are amateurs. The power they have acquired through their own peculiar skill they apply to matters in respect of which they have no peculiar skill at all.

The power of these political amateurs, who have secured so much control of the mechanism of journalism, is, however, limited. It is limited by the fact that other journals have not yet been driven out of the newspaper market; and that rival means of influencing opinion, including that of the radio, have come into being. It is limited also by another factor, which may ultimately destroy them—the education of the people. The more the masses of a nation are educated the less amenable they will be to the influence of the sensational press which so readily is the vehicle for amateur opinions about politics and society. The only adequate safeguard of democracy against the assaults of the irresponsible, controlled press, is more and more education.